It's the end of the road for Othman

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN CLUB has expelled its Egyptian Star Adel Othman for life following his bad behaviour during the Amman--Husain match in the Jordanian League --Premier division last week. Which ended in a 1-0 win for the northern club over Amman who have now suffered two consecutive defeats.

Othman, 25, who started his short football career with the well-known Egyptian Club Al-Ahli. He played for a few years in the Gulf States and coming to Jordan, at the beginning of this season. He signed with Amman club contracts, to train and also signed to Jordan university team and a first division club. His explusion will be a great loss for the Amman team but bad behaviour and good football don't mix. Amman has notified the Jordan Football Association (JFA) of its decision late last month JFA expelled three Jazira members for life. They were, coach Ahmed D'ibis, the goal keeper Akram Da'oud and the team's physician.

Another three players where suspended for two months striker Nabil Talli and Firas Al-Qudi from Jazira and Amman's defender Mohammad Talah following the riots at the end of the Jazira - Amman match.

Othman

WORLD IN BRIEF

• Brad Lackey of the United States widened his lead in the world 500 CC motor cross country standing to 6 points ahead of Belgium's Andre Vromans in the first heat of Luxembourg Grand Prix. Before the start of the 34th Luxembourg Grand Prix--the last race of the world cross country championship season--Lackey, had 206 points, 4 more than Voromans. Both are riding Suzukis. Lackey finished second after Carloqvist of Sweden in the first heat gaining 12 points while Vromans p aced third Winning.

• France's Patrick Tambay won the German Grand Prix in a ferrari turbo to score his first ever Grand Prix victory. Second was France's Rene Arnoux in a Renault Turbo, the only other driver to finish on the same lap as Tambay. Tambay's team leader and countryman didier Dironi was in heidelberg hospital suffering from sevhere leg injuries after a 240 KPH acciddnt while practicing one day before the race. It was Tambay's Fourth race for Ferrari. Finnish Keke Rosberg of Williams, who was third, moved into the third place in the World Motor Racing Championship standings with 27 points behind Pironi (39) and the British John watson (30)

• Tom Weisokpf of the United States will defend his title in the 180,000 dollars Benson Hedges International Golf Tournament at Fulford from 19-22 August Tournament officials said this week. Weiskopf, the 1973 British Open champion and winner of the Western OPen in Chicago last month, will be challenged by Golfers from 21 other nations. The entry list includes Australian Graham Marsh and Greg Norman, Bernhard Langer of West Germany and Sandy Lyle of Britain. Marsh is a two-time winner of the championship. Craig Stadler, the current U.S. Musters champion, has withdrawn because he was refused a release from the conflicting Buick Open in Grand Blance, Michigan.

Al-Ahli wins with a final surprise

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--It was beginning to look like the week would end just as expected. But then Al-Ahli decided not to let the third week of the Jordanian Football League's Premier Division go without upsets, and beat Ramtha, 2-0.

The white-shirted Ahli players, who were champions in 1977 and 1978, waited until the second half against the 1981 champions to score both their goals. The dramatic result unseated Ramtha from the top of the table to the seventh place.

Ahmad Khalil took the lead for Al-Ahli early in the second half. The youngster Omar Al-Said made it 2-0 only four minutes after taking the field as a substitute, in his Football League debut. His goal ended Ramtha's hopes for a draw.

The result moved Al-Ahli to the third place with four points, behind Faisaly and Wahdat. Both the latter teams benefited from the defeat of the champions.

Faisaly scored an easy 3-0 win against the newcomers, Baq'a, while Wahdat suffered greatly before beating Jazira 2-1. Jazira had a hard time playing without its newly banned footballers.

Superb form. Khaled Salim showed his superb form in the Wahdat midfield, and scored the go-ahead goal, followed by a second by Wahdat forward ace Nader Za'ter. Hani Sabha put in Jazira's lone goal.

Also this week, Qadisia and Ain-Karem drew 1-1, and Hussein beat Amman 1-0.

Standings after the third week

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Faisaly	2	1	-	6	1	5
Wahdat	2	1	-	5	[illegible]	5
Ahli	2	1	1	5	3	4
Qadisia	1	1	1	5	4	4
Hussein	1	1	-	4	4	3
Jazira	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ramtha	1	1	1	4	3	3
Baq'a	1	1	1	[illegible]	3	3
Ain-Karem	-	2	1	2	5	3
Amman	-	-	3	1	3	2

Fixtures: Fourth week matches

Thursday, 12 August Wahdat - Hussein
Friday, 13 August: Ain-Karem - Faisaly
Ramtha - Jazira
Baq'a - Amman
Ahli - Qadisia

• All matches will be held in Amman stadium in Al-Hussein Youth City except the Ramtha - Jazira match, which will be played in Irbid.

Colombia's poor regard hosting the World Cup a tragic error

Hosting the World Cup: A costly honour?

By Geoffrey Matthews

Observer News Service

BOGOTA -- As the crowds disperse at the end of the World Cup in Spain, 100,000 Colombian flags were handed to fans to remind them of their next big date: Bogota 1986.

The gesture is being made a corporation of leading banks and companies set up to organise and finance the Colombian World Cup.

Back home in a country where average per capita income hovers a little over a miserable $1,000 a year and poverty is widespread, not everyone is cheering Many Colombians, including soccer fans, regard the decision to host the costly event as a tragic error which will stoke inflation and deal lead to the kind of economic disaster experienced in Argentina since it staged the last Latin American World Cup.

According to a United Nations study, 15 million Colombians, out of a population of 28 million, did not have enough money to feed themselves properly last year. Seventy-two per cent of Colombian children suffer from varying degrees of malnutrition.

Critics like Gogota, Medellin, Cali, Barranquilla and Bucaramanga, where the World 1986 World Cup games will be played, can seem to a casual visitor to be bustling and prosperous but closer investigation will uncover vast and shocking slums on the outskirts where everyday life is a desperate struggle for survival.

Unlike Argentina, which won in 1978, Colombia has never been a soccer power. As host country it will not have to qualify but judged by present standards its national team will be swiftly eliminated. "Humiliation our own turf -- and prices through the proof just to rub it in," predict many Colombians.

Reports of the huge financial losses being incurred by Spain have deepened the Colombian's gloom. The international soccer organisation, FIFA, granted the Colombian Soccer Federation the 1986 venue in 1974, but the country still seems unaware of just what is entitled in organisation and above all, hard cash.

It will soon find out. FIFA is known to be exasperated by Colombia's failure to get out down to any real planning over the last eight years and has been even more alarmed by successive governments' washing of hands as far as any state involvement is concerned FIFA is now close to issuing an ultimatum insisting on government support or Colombia's withdrawal.

The ultimatum probably won't be necessary. President-elect Belisario Betancur Cuartas will take office on 7 August and he has long been on record as favoring the event. Soon after assuming the presidency he is expected to issue a decree pledging limited government backing but leaving the main financial burden with the newly founded Corporation Colombia 86.

His pledge will almost certainly satisfy FIFA just as certainly will not satisfy the many domestic critics, who doubt the optimistic forecast of the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF), one of the partners in the corporation.

ANIF estimates total income from staging the event at $ 78 million. Expences would total about $24 millon, leaving a gross revenue of $54 million

Such costs as improving roads, airports and hotels, although clearly associated with the World Cup, are conveniently excluded from ANIF's calculations, being regarded as long-term investment. But undoubtedly such projects will be vastly speeded up to meet the 1986 deadline, say the critics, and should therefore to be counted.

Other estimates, taking into account such items, predict total expenditure of $250 million. The figure could be more than double that. It is reported that Spain spent close to $670 million and will recieve, as direct revenue, barely $100 million.

Probably no country in history of the World Cup has been so ill-prepared to stage it. Nor, it seems to say, has a country ever hosted the competition with so little popular support.

Jordan cycling referees attend special seminar

By Jihad Saqr

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

JORDANS FIRST-EVER cycling referees attended a special seminar at the Sports Federation's centre in Jabel Amman, this week

The 16 referees attended lectures by Iraqi expert Sata'a Salem. Salem explained international cycling law during the two-day seminar. Later this month Syrian and Saudi Arabian experts will give lectures on other aspects of the sport.

Salem praised those taking part in the seminar. He said "I expect them to play an important role in cycling in Jordan in the future."

Jordan Cycling Federation President, Fayez Al-Rabi's has announced that there will be a distinction made in the 22 kilometre cycling race, between those cyclists using a speeds --gear box and those without.

Early in 1983 two longer races will be held, one of them covering 337 kilometres--the distance from Aqaba to Amman.

Algerian players migrate north

ALGIERS (AP)--The star player of Algeria's World Cup soccer team, left winger Salah Assad, has signed a three-year contract with the French first division club FC Mulhouse, the Algerian Football Federation (FAF) announced Sunday.

The contract was signed after discussions in Algiers between officials of FAF, FC Mulhouse, Assad's former Algerian first division club, RS Kouba, and the player.

The contract stipulates that Assad has agreed to play for the Algerian national team and that "a large part of the sign-on bonus will be repatriated to Algeria." Controversy surrounded Assad's transfer abroad when the official Algerian daily El Moudjahid reported, 28 July, that Assad had signed with Mulhouse without prior consent from the FAF, which then refused him permission to transfer pending further negotiations.

In an interview with El Moudjahid published Monday but conducted before the contract was signed; Assad said he had been approached by Real Madrid, Munchen Gladbach, Eintracht Frankfurt, the French clubs Saint Etienne, Paris Saint-Germain, Bastia, and Bordeaux, Coventry in England, and some Swiss clubs.

Other World Cup players, Graham Rix of England and Northern Ireland Goalkeeper Pat Jennings, both have signed new contracts with English first division team Arsenal, club officials confirmed Monday.

Midfielder Rix had been considering a move to Italy, but signed a new three-year contract. Jennings, 36, who played in the World Cup finals in Spain, signed a one-year contract. Arsenal, hoping to bid for the English League championship this season, also purchased two new players during the summer.

JORDAN IN BRIEF

• Ramtha Club has taken the initiative to brighten up the sports scene in the north by building an international-class football stadium, along with playing courts for several different sports. The project will cover 25,000 square metres. The first stage of the project will cost JD 60,000. The new stadium, when finished, will allow Ramtha to play matches in the Premier Division soccer league at home. At present Ramtha's supporters have to travel to Irbid to see matches.

• The International Gymnastic Association (IGA) has agreed to accept Jordan as a member. The decision was made at IGA's latest conference in Rome. IGA extended membership to two other Arab countries, Sudan and Somalia. The IGA voted against admitting South Yemen.

• Hilal Club, of the West Bank city of Jericho, ended its one-week football tour in East Bank Jordan with a 3-2 win over the Second Division club Zarqa after conceding defeats in its first two matches. The poor performance of the visitors showed a great difference between this team and the one which visited Jordan four years ago, which scored remarkable victories over East Bank teams. This year, Al-Hilal was defeated 1-0 by First Division club Al-Jeel and, in a surprise 7-0 defeat, by Premier Division team Ain- Karem.

• The Jordanian Weightlifting and Body Building Federation has decided to put on this year's Jordanian Open Weightlifting and Body Building Championships at the sports centre in Amman Crown Hotel, instead of at the Roman Amphitheatre. The federation has announced that the final rounds will take place on 23 August. Participants will be weighed in on the 16th for weightlifting and 22nd for body building.

• The Jordanian Military Sports Association has agreed to take part in two world military championships. The team will compete in the World Military Basketball matches on 7 September in Algeria and the World Military Volleyball Championship in Pakistan next October. It will be the second time the Jordanian team has participated in these championships since 1977, when Jordan came 10th in the World Military Championship in Italy, in which eleven countries participated.

Weekly

The Jerusalem Star

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People's Army open to all

AMMAN (Petra)--Jordan's People's Army will encompass all male citizens "able to carry arms" aged 16-55, all women "wishing to carry arms" aged between 16 and 25 and non-Jordanian Arabs residing in Jordan "so that no Arab citizen will be deprived of the honour of defending Jordan," it was announced here Wednesday. The announcement was made after a meeting at Army Headquarters in which His Majesty King Hussein was briefed by members of a committee specially formed to organize the establishment of the army. The announcement said the country, according to the plan, will be divided into districts, sections, sectors and centres, the commanders of which will "coordinate" their efforts with the local government officers and the armed forces. The plan is devised so that "maximum utilisation of manpower" will not affect the economic situation in the country "when duty calls".

Kaddoumi arrives

AMMAN -- PLO Political Department Director Farouk Kaddoumi arrived in Amman Wednesday to consult with high-ranking Jordanian officials on recent developments in Lebanon, and to coordinate work with Jordan on their mutual perception of the future of the Arab region. In a statement on his arrival, Kaddoumi said the PLO is following a line of intensified political action on the international level to obtain broader recognition as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and for the recognition of their right to create an independent Palestinian state.

International funds to support $ 35m farm aid

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--A $35 million small-farm development project has been under discussion in Amman this week, during a visit by representatives of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

The proposed scheme would improve agricultural output for 2,750 families in the Jordan Valley whose average holding is 30 dunums, and who depend entirely on farming for a living. They would receive medium-term loans to buy drip irrigation equipment and plastic coverings. They would also get credit facilities for fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides, machinery and other aids, and support services including extension, plant protection and marketing.

The project would bring drip irrigation to some 2,000 hectares of land that is now unused or surface irrigated. IFAD reckons this could in the long run enable many landless families to become landowners.

The financing arrangements would be implemented by the Agricultural Credit Corporation, under the blanket responsibility of the Jordan Valley Authority.

IFAD would be leading external financier for the project, with AFESD as co-financier and loan administrator. No information is yet available on the likely size of their respective loans.

IFAD--based in Rome -- and AFESD--based in Kuwait--have similar mandates to channel funds from the Arab oil-producing countries into lower and middle-income developing countries.

In Lebanon, armies present a colourful problem

By G.G. Labelle

BEIRUT (AP)--The U.S. Marines who landed here Wednesday have a formidable first task: figuring out who's who among the tens of thousands of guerrillas, soldiers and just plain thugs fighting for their inch of beleaguered Lebanon.

To begin with, there are soldiers from the armies of a dozen nations. These include the Israelis who invaded

(continued on page 32)

PLA soldiers returning from Beirut Sunday (right) greet their comrades who remained in Jordan (Photo by Naser Namrouti)

Families rush to greet PLA returnees

Welcoming cheers mix with tears

By Leila G. Deeb

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

KHAOU--Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) fighters returning to their base camp here Sunday were suddenly caught up in emotional reunions with their families. The soldiers' relatives, rather than wait until the issuance of passes for home leaves, had taken the initiative and swarmed the camp to welcome the returnees.

The scene presented a marked contrast to the disciplined, martial air of the PLA men's initial arrival at the Mafraq air base near here. His Majesty King Hussein had given them a warm but ceremonial greeting and a brief address before sending them on to the camp. At Khaou, emotions ran high, tears mixed with cheers and ululations with cries of welcome.

Both families and comrades-in-arms gave the returning soldiers an effusive welcome. Hundreds of civilians and thousands of khaki-clad figures merged in a mass embrace, their voices filling the desert air. Families of the soldiers were forceful in expressing their feelings. One mother said: "May women who use contraceptives be damned. We have to go on having children who will continue the struggle." An elderly man in an abaya, asked if he was there to see his son, answered: "Yes. They are all my sons."

One soldier's entire extended family--numerous uncles, aunts and cousins--was there to meet him. His parents, wife and four children, however, had not heard of the arrival in time to reach the camp from Quweismeh.

Giving their accounts of the days of battle, the men talked about harrowing days in Damour, and later in Beirut, where almost non-stop shelling kept them in their fox-holes sometimes for nine hours on end. They existed on "za'tar" (thyme) and "marlamieh" (pungent herb) for an entire week.

One officer told The Star that the Israelis had tried to bribe them into surrendering by shouting through loudspeakers: "You 'mukharribeen' (terrorists)! Surrender and you will be safe. Think of your families waiting for you. Surrender; we have cold water and tea waiting for you."

One enthusiastic young man told The Jerusalem Star a story that was confirmed by his superior officers: Their positions were only 20 metres away from the Israelis, who seemed terrified at facing fedayeen. The Israeli troops used Lebanese civilians to bring oral and written messages, begging the Palestinians not to fire at them, but to try to hit their command at the rear of their lines. They said they did not want to die, they were not involved in the war, and were simply under orders and had to obey.

The men all spoke of the solidarity of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. "When you see a girl sitting behind a machine gun, trying to hit an incoming plane, how can you help but feel patriotic and fight with more dedication?" asked one soldier. He added that in fact there were no "civilians" after a certain point . Every man, woman and child was carrying a gun.

"They called it the Children's War," said another returnee.

The soldiers said they fought in the daytime, and at night did civil defence duties--working with the wounded, evacuating casualties and digging water wells for the city.

What kind of men? They all recalled a warm and sad send-off in Beirut, but had mixed feelings about leaving. At Beirut port, the famous Egyptian actress Nadia Lutfi, who had been in Beirut for some time, picked up a gun and fired a farewell volley. In Larnaca, Cypriots lined the streets

(continued on page 32)

Kamel Al-Sharif speaks on Islamic revival

'Islam motivates Arab nationalism'

Kamel Al-Sharif is considered one of the most respected Muslim thinkers in the Islamic World today. He is now minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in Jordan, and has held ambassadorial positions in Nigeria, Pakistan, Indonesia and other Islamic countries. His books have dealt with contemporary problems of the Muslim World. This interview conducted by **Osama El-Sherif**, concentrates on the recent growth of Islamic revivalism.

Do you see the spread of Islamic revivalism in today's world as a cultural awakening that can fill the vacuum left by falling ideologies or as a short-lived revival that is bound to be swallowed by other more militant movements?

The so-called Islamic trend or revival is motivated by a genuine and legitimate desire among Muslims to identify themselves with their culture, to make use of their tradition, to cope with the modern world and to defend themselves against the encroachment of foreign ideologies.

But this trend differs from one country to another depending on the opposing forces and if the existing establishment will incorporate this trend into constructive objectives or stand against it and plunge the whole nation into chaos and strife. So the trend itself is not only legitimate but also desirable if we are to emerge as a united nation, strong and immune against foreign occupation.

The big challenge, however, is how to deal with this trend. Some countries chose to treat it as a destructive element and to engage it in strife. Other countries chose to find out how to cope with it and how to make use of it. But I think nothing can stop this trend. It will continue until it achieves its goals. Of course there are serious dangers facing the Islamic world. The trend could get out of control and if the attitudes of opposing governments prevail, then it might become a destructive force. If wisdom prevails, and we are gifted with leaders who are ready to lead the aspirations of their people, then it could be a constructive force.

In the face of philosophical bankruptcy in satisfying man's spiritual needs in today's world and in the face of religious revivalism that began to spread in the 1960s, do you envisage Islam assuming a fair share in the movement of religious revivalism?

Islam has all the elements to play a constructive role, being the religion containing spiritual values which are badly needed as a way of life between unbridled capitalism and the oppression of the individual in communism and secular socialism. As a middle road among all these ideas Islam has a very promising future to play.

So it depends on the Muslim to bring all efforts to present Islam in its modern form. There are some groups that are making efforts we cannot underestimate, but they still fall short of what we really need which is to put a real example of the Islamic way of life and how it should be.

There are two channels in modern Islamic movements that are working to polarize the masses and create change. The first uses rational and peaceful methods and the second ap-

(continued on page 7)

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Editorial

The crossroads

THE ARAB NATION is now at a crossroads. It can either allow Israel to reap the fruits of its invasion and occupation of Lebanon, or it can approach the aftermath of the bloodbath in that beleaguered country with the will to re-orient developments, so that the Palestinian people are given the chance to have a sense of dignity in their own homeland.

Israel's ambitions do not end with the withdrawal of a few thousand Palestinians from Beirut. Nor will the Begins, the Sharons, the Shamirs, the Eitans allow their war machine to rest before they have established their Hebraic empire "from the Nile to the Euphrates." Was it not Israel's defence minister who said that the Zionist state's "strategic interests" extend over the entire Arab World, in addition to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan?

What will stop these real terrorists from fabricating a confrontation with Syria to put the seal on their annexation of the Golan Heights and large parts of Lebanon? Or, for that matter, isn't the mentality of Israel's ruling clique likely to make it stage an invasion of Jordan to impose its own "solution" of the Palestinian people's problem?

The tragedy in Lebanon was brought about by a complex web of elements. In the first place there was Israel's short-sighted, dangerous and expansionist belief that aggression would lead to peace, or at least to the security of its borders. To achieve this, the Zionist state, with massive American assistance, succeeded in building an uncontrollable war machine--possibly the third largest in the world. And the Arab camp was fertile soil for intimidation--never before had the Arabs been so much in disarray; the multitude of warring factions in Lebanon was only a detail of the overall Arab picture.

If the human tragedy in Lebanon can be seen as proving anything, it has made it painfully clear that the question of restoring Palestinian rights must be urgently addressed. It also highlighted the fact that the Arabs, if they really want to live in dignity, to contribute to humanity, must look at the region as a whole. The Israeli threat cannot be considered in isolation from the Iranian threat on the eastern flank of the Arab World. They both aim at stamping out the Arab identity.

As His Majesty King Hussein has rightly said, an Arab summit, at the highest level, must urgently convene to address the re-establishment of Lebanese unity and the future role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in a way that would reflect the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The summit should tackle frankly and clearly all that has befallen the Arab Nation. Inter-Arab conflicts must be put aside, so that the nation can restore its unity and strength. Diplomatic efforts must be intensified, so that the international arena is not left wide open for the enemy. And serious consideration must be given to each and every existing formula to resolve the Middle East crisis, with the honest determination to bring about an Arab "plan", which, of necessity, must involve all the Arab covenants that give the nation its strength.

In The Jerusalem Star 16 years ago

To die, not to sleep

According to press reports, the spectacular staged in Occupied Jerusalem Tuesday (30 August) to celebrate the inauguration of the new Knesset building was worthy of Samuel Goldwyn or Louis B. Mayer. A symbolic "burning bush" burst into flames, a massive choir "held the last rising chord" of Handel's "Sing to the Lord", scores of blue-and-white banners of usurpation "fluttered sharply" and Mrs. James de Rothschild, representative of that notable dynastic conspiracy of the lords of Jewish international finance, cut the ribbon. All that was missing was a portrayal by Charleton Heston of God with His Chosen People; but in His absence the audience had to do with President Zalman Shazar.

While it may be true that the whole world loves a spectacular, this particular performance was not engineered as a piece of art for art's sake. For years the Zionists have been trying to win international recognition for occupied Jerusalem as their capital. Many nations, ordinarily quite acquiescent towards Israeli ambitions, have nevertheless recoiled at this most audacious of all goals. Numerous manoeuvres have been executed by the Zionists to weaken this resistance, and the new Knesset building provided as good a subterfuge as any for some more heavy-handed international lobbying.

Thus we find, on this particular occasion, the speaker of the Japanese house of representatives, the President of the West German Bundestag, the President of the Australian senate, leading Latin American parliamentarians from El Salvador, Brazil, Venezuela, Panama, Peru and Chile, U.S. congressmen, etc., etc., all cheerfully ensconced in the occupied zone as guests of the "state."

The Arabs cannot allow this moment to pass without thunderous comment. If the world chooses to forget what decency and honour mean then we must remind the world. Do they think these Zionists are the first European colonialists who have dared to presume upon the sanctity of this city?

Words and protests are required; but of themselves they are the stuff that men forget the day after. What is

needed is more concrete Arab commitments to the liberated portion of Jerusalem. Many faculties for a University of Jerusalem have been pledged by professional societies in the last year; we need that university now. Many Arab organizations have considered Jerusalem as the site most worthy for permanent headquarters. We need those considerations to be transformed into commitments and in turn to be implemented. Some time ago, the Jordanian government resolved that the cabinet would periodically meet in Jerusalem, as a symbol of the unbreakable unity of both banks and the front-line significance of this besieged Holy City. We need that resolution to be implemented now.

Through the ages, the Arabs, more than any people, have displayed the tolerance and compassion required of Guardians of the Holy places. Thousands have died through those ages that this city in its entirity remain Arab; and millions, Christians and Muslims, are ready to die today.

1 September 1966

QUOTES

"We will remain faithful to the Great Arab Revolt until the full rights are restored to all those on behalf of whom it was proclaimed." **His Majesty King Hussein.**

• • •

"This tragedy must stop...there will be no peace, no settlement by over-jumping Palestinian rights." **Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.**

• • •

"Israel stands morally naked. Its leaders have shown their true face." **Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.**

• • •

"There is little doubt that the horror wrought by Israel's cataclysmic and brutal assault in Lebanon stands as the latest and most shocking manifestation of a 35-year-old political failure to resolve the humman issue of a displaced and nationless people, the Palestinians." **Her Majesty Queen Noor.**

• • •

"We have expected the Arabs, but no one came. We have expected our friends in the world, but no one came." **Editorial in Filistin a Thawra, PLO paper in Beirut.**

• • •

"Given a choice between dead Jews and a good press, and living Jews and a bad press, I would prefer the latter." **Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.**

• • •

"For a conservative like me to have to put his arms round a multi-billion deficit, well, it's like holding your nose while embracing a pig." **President Ronald Reagan.**

• • •

"I believe that the first socialist, as I understand socialism, was Jesus Christ, because he cured the blind and the lame, and he didn't charge." **Robert Mellish, British MP.**

• • •

"The U.S. received on a silver plate a major achievement against the Soviets." **Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.**

OFFICIAL

• His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received a cable from King Hassan II of Morocco, expressing regret over the riding accident which prevented His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan from attending the third Afro-Arab seminar in Morocco.

• His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received Brig. Mohammad Abdullah Al-Atiyeh, the deputy commander of the Qatari armed forces.

• A royal decree has been issued approving the income tax law for 1982. The law will come into effect on 1 October.

Girl students give their work choice

By Therese Haddad
Special to The Jerusalem Star

AMMAN -- The Ministry of Labour, with the cooperation of the Vocational Training Corporation, has prepared a study of Jordanian girls' preferences for work.

Teaching occupied first position among the professions. Some 49.3 per cent of government school students, 46.4 of UNRWA students and 25.4 from private schools chose teaching as the best career.

Secretarial work came second. In private schools 38.9 per cent were in favour with 17.3 from government schools and 16 from UNRWA schools.

In private schools 22 per cent of the young students chose nursing, in UNRWA schools 16.6 and 11.5 in government schools.

Hairdressing attached 13.5 per cent in private schools, 12.1 from UNRWA and 11.5 from government schools. Tailoring found favour with 10.2 from government schools, 8.7 UNRWA schools and nobody chose it in the private schools.

Other work drew the following percentages: Infant care 19.3, paramedic 18.4, telex operator 11.7, architectural design 11.4, and laboratory technician 11.4.

Greece reiterates support for Arabs

This interview by Ahmad Dabbas appeared in last week's Jerusalem Star. Due to technical errors in that issue it is reprinted in full

AMMAN -- Greek Charge d'Affaires in Jordan Dia Mavroskelidi this week reiterated Greece's support for the Palestinian and the Arab cause, saying the problem of Lebanon "is connected with the wider Palestinian problem."

In an exclusive interview with The Jerusalem Star, Mavroskelidi said the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people "is a key to the solution of the problem" and is the just and natural course to be taken. She also spoke in general about Greece's relations with Jordan and the Arab World.

Asked about Greek-Jordanian relations, she said, "the two countries are linked by strong historical, cultural and economic ties. Decapolis, Pella, Philadelphia... remind us of a common past in the Hellenistic period.

"But coming to the present, the two countries, which belong to the same geographical context and are equally influenced by the major political and economic events taking place there, have been steadily orienting their efforts towards achieving a common goal, which is a peaceful co-existence and a happy collaboration of all nations in the region.

Mavroskelidi said that geographi-

Dia Mavroskelidi

cally, strategically and naturally, greece is "a bridge between Europe and the Middle East." The situation in the Middle East "affects us and concerns us directly," she said. "Therefore, our interest in what is going on here is natural. We have always supported the Palestinian and the Arab cause.

"We have our own national problems as well, which have prompted us to follow certain fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the principle of self-determination for all peoples, as well as the right of all states to live in peace.

"We support these principles steadily and in all cases, because we cannot evoke them in one case and neglect them in another. We evoke them where our brethren in Cyprus are concerned; therefore, we insist upon their implementation where the Middle East problem is concerned too."

Asked about Greece's stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the Palestinian problem more specifically, she asserted: "you know Greece's stand and reaction. With the continuation of the events the Greek government follows with great concern the development of the situation in Beirut, condemns bloodshed and has asked the Security Council to take immediate measures to achieve ceasefire and to maintain peace, and has also appealed to the international community to unite their efforts to prevent more unjust bloodshed and avoid further irreparable evolutions in the area.

"The problem of Lebanon is connected with the wider Palestinian problem. The recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and consequently their right to self-determination, is a key to the solution of the problem and constitutes the natural way to all evolution. In order to form a viable state you have to form a social, economic and political entity before, which could create its laws and decide about its destiny.

"But for a great goal such as peace and freedom you need time. Many struggles in history were lost because of premature action. The violation of peace and the struggle for peace, the violation of freedom and the struggle for freedom, that's the life story of humanity since ancient times. Those who are blessed with patience and a steadfast vision are always victorious."

Mavroskelidi recalled a verse of a Greek national poet, which she said was "written during the struggle of the Greek people for its independence:

"The greatness of nations is not measured by feet;

It is measured by the fire of the heart and by blood".

Shale deposits promise independence

By Lina Gress
Special to the Jerusalem Star

AMMAN--Jordan could become self-sufficient in oil and natural gas, and an exporter of sulphur, if massive oil shale deposits in Lejjun are developed.

The existence of almost one billion tons of oil shale has been proved after exploration and a series of studies. A full feasibility study is under way and the project could be implemented in two years if economically viable.

Geological engineer Mohammad Abu Ajamieh of the Natural Resources Authority said the deposits were discovered first in the Lejjun area of Karak District in 1965. Detailed exploration was undertaken by NRA in 1968 and ended the following year.

However, as oil prices rose and worldwide searches for alternative energy sources increased, exploration was resumed in 1979. NRA specialists and oil shale experts from the Federal Institute of Geosciences and Natural Resources in West Germany joined forces to conduct detailed geological mapping, core drilling, chemical and industrial tests.

These extensive tests were completed in 1980 and proved the existence of one billion tons of oil shale. There is an average of 10 per cent by weight of recoverable oil and the contents of the deposits are estimated at:
100 million tons of oil
Two million tons of natural gas
24 million tons of pure sulphur

A consortium of foreign consultants was engaged by the NRA to prepare a pre-feasibility study of the technical aspects and economic viability of a 50,000 barrels-a-day retorting plant.

Such a plant would produce upgraded, high quality shale oil at a cost of $23.30 a barrel, 500 tons a day of refinery gas, 1,690 tons a day of pure sulphur and 100 megawatts of surplus electricity which could be fed into the national grid.

Abu Ajamieh said the electricity would be generated from the 21,000 tons per day of super-heated high pressure steam produced by the plant, and from 21.2 tons per hour of surplus gas.

He said the NRA intended to conduct a full feasibility study of the retorting and upgrading plants and this might take two years. At present the project is estimated to cost JD 700 million, but the annual sales revenue is put at JD 220 million.

Apart from internal economic and foreign exchange advantages, the project could provide work for 3,750 people. This would mean the construction of housing for these employees near the site, and the emergence of a small town.

If the project is implemented, Jordan could become self-sufficient in oil and natural gas and become an exporter of gas and sulphur, Mr. Abu Ajamieh added.

Further exploration of oil shale deposits is being carried out by a Jordanian-West German team in the Jurf Al-Darawish area near Al-Hasa. The deposits there, named Oil Shale Prospect Two, were discovered in early 1981.

Seminar tackles major social problems

By Afifah Kaloti
Special to The Jerusalem Star

This week saw the successful completion of Jordan's first-ever seminar devoted entirely to the question of social development. The two-day seminar was conducted under the chairmanship of Her Highness Princess Basma, President of the Board of Trustees of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund and Mrs. Ina'm Mufti, Minister of Social Development.

The seminar brought together economists, sociologists, educationalists, technicians and public figures to discuss the major problems facing modern Jordanian society. Six studies, based on research done by twelve specialized professors during the last 18 months, were presented and discussed during the two days of the seminar.

"Social Defence and the Educational System" by Dr Taha Zahran and Mr. Faisal Gharaibeh, the first of the studies, dealt with social defence policy, elements of reform, and aspects of delinquency as a sign of social defect in the economic, human and health spheres. The rôle played by juvenile institutions in dealing with delinquent youths was covered in the discussions.

The second study "The Education and Training of Women" by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber and Mr. Munzer Masri, discussed developments at various levels of women's education in the last ten years. The study covered major aspects of women's education, including co-education, professional guidance, scholarships and illiteracy. The study covered the practical and social value of women's education while emphasizing the need to preserve the positive aspects of the family.

Dr. Ghassan Mussalam, of the Social Security Corp. and Mr. Sami Zreigat of the R.S.S. conducted a study on the "Socio-Economic Consequences of the Demand for Services". It dealt with the demand for social services and with the characteristics and problems of health in Jordan.

The fourth paper "Demographic Trends in National Planning" was by Dr. Ahmad Hamudeh of Jordan University and Dr. Yaser Sara of the R.S.S. It dealt with the theoretical relationship between the population and social and economic conditions.

Dr. Fawzi Sahawneh and Dr. Harb Hunaiti presented a study on "Consequences of Rapid Population Growth on Development. This paper dealt with the impact of the rapid growth of the population on development in Jordan. Recommendations and policies were suggested for influencing population growth through the two methods of theoretical and statistical models used in conducting the research.

The final study discussed in the seminar was on "Poverty and its Implications for Development," by Dr. Ahmad Abu Sheikha and Mr. Ghazi Assaf. It covered the extent of the poverty problem, giving a profile of poverty in Jordan and its causes. It also proposed policies, programmes, and a strategy to tackle the issue pertaining to poverty.

The seminar was conducted throughout in an open and stimulating manner, with studies well organized and criticism and discussions breaking a lot of new ground. The researchers are prepared to take suggestions into consideration and the final draft of the studies will be published in Arabic and English only after modifications.

The symposium was concluded by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber who expressed appreciation to researchers and participants. He also expressed gratitude to Mrs. Constance Karino, representative of the Battell Foundation which supported the studies financially.

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Royal Jordanian Air Force invites International Design Firms and Local Design Firms Associated with Foreign Firms who are qualified and experienced in the field of Hospital Design, to participate in this announcement for prequalification for the complete design of a Hospital in Amman Vicinity.

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And to return the documents not later than 12:00 noon on 2nd of October 1982, duly completed and signed, together with supporting data.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES Co. Ltd.,
Tender 19F/82
Notice of invitation to tender 19F/82 for protective clothes, safety footwear, safety equipment

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Ltd. (JPMC), invites interested suppliers to tender for protective clothes, safety footwear and safety equipments.

Tender documents could be collected from JPMC main office building, Amman, Supplies Department, against a fee of JD 10.000.
The tenders are to be submitted by 12:00 noon on Saturday 16th October 1982.

Managing Director
Ali Ensour

RSS develops new low-cost housing

System saves 'tremendous'

The Royal Scientific Society's model low-cost home

By Leila G. Deeb
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AT LAST a complete system of low-cost housing, totally built of local materials, particularly cement, has been found. After several years of research and experimentation, the Royal Scientific Society's Building Research Centre is ready to build the first project of its kind for the Housing Corporation. 150-180 units for low income groups will be soon built in Ruseifeh. The Centre will build this first project only to set a standard, says architect Akram Abu Hamdan, after which private individuals and contractors can copy the system named "Building System 5"

A trial house, used as offices for the Centre, was completed about ten months ago, and can be completely built and painted in six weeks. For example, the inside staircase, says Abu Hamdan, is made of precast concrete slabs, and can be bolted together in half an hour.

The system is inexpensive, durable, fast, and saves tremendously on manpower, as it does not require skilled labour except initially. The Ce[ntre has] done extensive research fo[r the] National Building Code, and i[n]corporated its findings into this, which, among other things, is ... to resist earthquakes expected i[n Jor]dan. The system contains thre[e] features, a walling system, a ... tem, and a stair system, with a number of basic components, ... perform several functions. The ... embly and erection require mi[nimal] skill and machinery and sh... suitable for large scale produc[tion]. has ten basic elements, with ... twelve possible variations, all ... and easily protable without lif[ting ma]chinery. The hollow concrete ... are 60 centimetres long. An[y com]ponent, such as steps, lintels a[nd win]dow sills can be easily repla[ced if] broken

The walls are load-bearing ... they, and not columns, bear the ... of the ceiling. Bearing tests at the [Cen]tre laboratory showed the load ... 130kg/square cm. Peripheral beams (reinforced concrete) ho[ld the] building together, both hori[zontally] and vertically. No mortar is u[sed be]tween the blocks, but a column ... crete is poured into the space be[tween] them every three courses.

All this makes for considera[ble sav]ing by eleminating waste in ... and labour, particularly skilled ... Its high durability requires mi[nimal] maintenance. The expansion up ... (two or three story houses) in ... areas also saves on shortage of ... exhorbitant real estate prices.

An important feature of the ... that the roof needs no formwork ... folding or support while being ... Precast concrete beams are ... across the raised walls, hollow ... placed on top in a socket and ... arrangement, and a five cen[timetre] concrete slab is poured over ... The concrete takes only two ... dry, during which time other w... be done inside the scaffolding structure.

All building variations hav[e been] taken into consideration, co[ntinues] Abu Hamdan. Measurements ... as long as they are a multiple of ... can kitchen and bathroom ... tiles, paint, finish, etc., depend ... how much the owner can afford ... cally, the idea is that of a core ... which can expand according to ... come of the family and its size.

Electricity and supply syste[ms are] installed during the actual build[ing of] the walls. In the trial house, he... not provided, but can be added ... as an airconditioning system. W... solar-heated, the panels of the ... actually made by the Royal Sc[ientific] Society.

The house is designed to hav[e suffi]cient thermal insulation to p[rovide] comfort for the inhabitants with ... mum energy consumption. Or[ienta]tion of the building, position ... windows, shading, ventilation ... should all be taken into accou[nt in] house building to take max[imum] benefit of local climatic condi[tions]. The trial house has been built w[ith] narrow windows and a so[uthern] aspect. This limits the amount of ... sunlight entering the rooms in su[mmer] but allows maximum sun in wi[nter].

The idea of the system was t[o eli]minate the two major obstacles ... by housing in Jordan: lack of ... able housing, and shortage of ... labour and materials. The solution ... found to be a semi-industr[ialized] building construction system, de[pend]ing on indiginous technology and ... erials. This has the added advan[tage of] conserving the country's foreign [cur]rency holdings. Traditional de... requirements and social custom[s of the] household were taken into con[sidera]tion. To reduce the cost, the flo... was optimized, and room dimen[sions] based on function, furniture and ... lation, eleminating wastage of sp[ace].

Altogether the system offers ... room house with kitchen and tw[o ba]throoms for approximately J.D ... (JD 60 per metre) complete to ... detail. The RSS experts anticipa[te] the new system will save up to ... cent "relative to comparable b... conventional construction", ... providing a simple and aesthe[tically] pleasing design.

'Jordan's tobacco growers feel the pinch

Tobacco farming, which used to be one of the largest industries in Jordan, now occupies only a corner of the economy. But farmers are beginning to take it up again because of the unprofitability of other types of agriculture, and despite the marginal profit it promises.

Text and photo
by Osama El-Sherif
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

THOUSANDS of large yellow tobacco leaves hang dry from the tops of wooden beams. Nearby, newly harvested green leaves lie on the dusty ground. Five young men sit in a tent, their mouths holding burning cigarettes and their hands busy piercing tobacco leaves and gathering them with the aid of a metal needle.

"We are the most ill-treated farmers in Jordan," Ali Awwad, a tobacco farmer from Salt, complains. "We are victimized, first by the government and then by the tobacco company."

He looks at the green field some 50 metres away, stamps out his cigarette and continues: "If it wasn't for the loans we get from various agricultural cooperatives, we would have starved a long time ago."

Awwad says tobacco farmers get insufficient return on their investment, and he warns that in a few years "this important agricultural sector will wither away."

He has been a tobacco farmer almost all his life, and is proud of what he is doing. It gives him joy, he says, to see his sons around him all learning to be tobacco growers.

He is now harvesting a 200-dunum plot in the suburbs of Amman. Awwad's family travels with him wherever he goes. They all live in a big tent, which he has erected few metres from the tobacco field.

Many tobacco farmers like Awwad have been caught in an economic vortex which is a byproduct of a modern, industrial Jordan that is disturbing the farmers' old-fashioned simple way of living. Awwad's son, Mohammad, says tobacco farmers have found themselves playing the role of "serfs," farming land they do not own and forced to sell their crops to the only tobacco company in Jordan, at prices set by the government.

Tobacco farmers are not allowed to venture into the free market and compete like other farmers, he says. Before their crops are loaded onto company trucks government customs employees must weigh the harvest before processing, to set the necessary quotas and taxes. Company truckers must have government papers authorizing them to load tobacco shipments from farmers. "In all it is a very complicated process that in the end serves the interests of all parties except us," Awwad's son says.

Tobacco farmers pay about JD 10 a year for each dunum of land they rent from landowners. They hire foreign labourers because they are cheaper than Jordanian ones. Awwad employs five Egyptian workers, paying each about JD 5 daily. He finds this operation very costly, and complains of not being able to afford machines to do the harvesting and drying.

When Awwad finally has his crop he is paid JD0.970 per kilogramme for top-quality tobacco, which Awwad thinks is too low.

One of the main problems afflicting tobacco farmers is the monopoly on tobacco processing, Awwad says. "There is one cigarette and tobacco company in Jordan (the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company), and we are held hostage to their laws and conditions. When we threatened to boycott the company some years ago they simply said that it is cheaper for them to import American and Turkish tobaccos. We had to submit."

Awwad thinks if another company were established there would be competition, and farmers could then have an alternative when they consider selling their crops. "Even the quality of Jordanian cigarettes will be better" if another company operates, Awwad says.

The tobacco season lasts the whole year. Farmers are busy from the early days of January planting seedlings in Jordan Valley nurseries. Three months later, the seedlings are distributed to tobacco growers around Jordan. The harvesting season is usually long, ending in some cases late in December.

Awwad moves from one plot to another supervising the harvesting of tobacco. He has fields planted in Amman, Salt and the Jordan Valley. "One dunum could yield about 210 kilogrammes of fine tobacco in some cases," he says.

Waste of land. Awwad disputes arguments advanced by economists and concerned agricultural experts who say growing tobacco is a waste of good arable land, and deprives the country of necessary products like vegetables or grain. "It is not a waste of *good land nor for the economy of the* country, or else the government would not put heavy taxes on it," he says. "Tobacco farming produces good income for the country's treasury. Besides, many farmers are switching to tobacco farming because of the difficulties they face in competing with West Bank produce and in marketing their products."

Tobacco farmers have been plagued recently by a new parasite that thrives on tobacco and tomato roots. Farmers call it "halookah" or exterminator, and they say no method has yet been found *of eliminating it.* "It grows under the dirt on the root of the plant. It is rootless and it survives by sucking juices from the plant until it is destroyed," Awwad says. He says the Ministry of Agriculture has tried, to no avail, to stop the advance of this parasitic plant.

"In many cases the halookah has managed to destroy a whole year's crop for some tobacco farmers," he says. "Some of us have lost everything and had to start from nothing."

Awwad and his family move from place to place throughout the year harvesting their fields

'Growing poisons'?

ACCORDING TO Ministry of Agriculture sources, 60,000-90,000 dunums are used for tobacco farming every year in Jordan. In the 1960s tobacco farming was "the fourth industry in Jordan," Ziad Sama'in, agricultural engineer at the Scientific Research Centre in Baq'a, says. "Today it has been driven back into a small monopoly for certain sectors of the economy."

There are about 2,500 tobacco farmers in Jordan today. This number has been increasing recently since this sector of farming has proved to be "the most profitable one for farmers," Sama'in says. "It is the only cash crop that is backed by the government directly. The government compensates the farmers by paying about JD 0.690 for each kilogramme."

The tobacco company pays an extra amount, bringing the total cash farmers receive for each kilogramme of fine tobacco to JD 0.970. Sama'in said that each dunum costs the farmer about JD 15. "Each dunum would produce about 60 kilogrammes, thus yielding more than JD 50 to the farmer," he said. Tobacco farmers claim that one dunum costs them more than JD 40 to cultivate and that they barely cover their initial costs when they sell their crop.

Sama'in said that "halookah", a parasitic weed that thrives on absorbing other plants' juices, is "a worldwide problem that is hard to solve even in Europe." Five to 10 per cent of crops in Jordan are treated scientifically through the use of certain chemicals. "But it would cost more than JD 250 to treat a small plot of land. The best option is for farmers to extract this weed manually and then burn it."

More farmers are switching to tobacco growing, Sama'in said. He thinks the government should put a stop to this transition because of the waste of arable land, which is now used for "growing poisons."

'They wanted to kill us all'

Left: Suheil Badran with his sister, safe in Amman finally Above right: Suheil is still smiling after his harrowing experiences

By Sima Bahous

Special to The Jerusalem Star

AMMAN--Frightening stories of a city under siege were told this week by a young boy who fled the city with his family recently The boy's words drew a picture of death, terror and deprivation.

His name is Suheil Rabah Badran; he is four years old--a Lebanese dad a Palestinian mother. He witnessed war in Lebanon, and escaped Beirut come to Amman with his parents weeks ago. However, the more tranquil atmosphere of Amman has not used his memories of the days he spent in Beirut: days which he describes "horrifying."

Suheil speaks of the war in a way that makes him seem much older than he is. His eyes spark with a distant look as he recalls. "They were up in sky throwing bombs at us, the damned Israelis. There were so many evil planes coming to destroy us.

"You know, at the beginning Israelis flooded the skies with leaflets which said 'I love Beirut and good mountains I saw thousands of them flying in the air but didn't touch them because they were poisoned.

"They (the Israelis) threw down us children toys, pencils, small bikes and footballs which were full of explosives When you touched them they exploded and wiped you out. I never even came near one.

"They wanted to kill us all Lebanese and Palestinians, but I don't know why. They are like the devil.

The youngster also spoke of the lack of vital necessities- water, electricity and ice cream "I couldn't see anything at night," he said "There was no electricity, but rockets and bombs zoomed over our heads and lit the skies. My sister used to cry."

Nursery lost. "They killed all the boys and girls in the camps, poor Palestinians," he exclaimed. Then his mind jumped to another painful experience. "I used to listen to the news every hour, and you know, my nursery school Al-Rawdu, it was completely blown away--what a loss. All the dolls the toys, the blackboards--all gone."

Asked what he will do when he goes back to a ruined school, he thought a bit and then confidently said "We will build it up again, we'll be builders to reconstruct it.But no, I will not go back if the war continues."

Now, all Suheil speaks of is death and destruction. "All my friends have died, I think," he said, "except for Ragheb and Samer, because they live far away from the war. And my cousin Khalil I miss him, his family had to stay in West Beirut because they had no-one to come to here in Amman. I wonder what happened to them.

"We came by car, through Galerie Sam'an Road That was terrifying. On the road the Israelis would tell us: 'Go and you can be sure there's no come back ' Those devils! I hate them."

The child also spoke of all the parks where he used to paly with his friends and ride his bicycle. Those parks are now overcrowded with refugees from the south. Again, he lamented the destruction of the parks and gardens of Tyre, where he used to go every summer.

"If I see an Israeli when I go back to Beirut I will kick him and hit him in the face." Further remembering all the destruction which he saw, Suheil decided: "I will break his house to pieces and will keep on doing that until I meet him. I will also kill him."

"How would you kill him without a gun?" he was asked. "I will come slowly from behind him steal his gun and shoot him to death," Suheil answered.

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'What we need is a genuine revival'

(continued from page 1)

plies revolutionary violence as the means towards forcing change. The latter has proved to be successful in occasional cases like Iran. Do you agree with this statement? Why?

You need rationalism even in revolution; otherwise it will be an uncontrolled one that will later on consume itself. We have seen examples of this where revolutions, for one reason or another, made great mistakes which proved suicidal to the revolution and the country.

I don't think that the two trends are opposed to each other or one has failed and the other succeded. I am not against revolutions as such if the varying conditions in certain countries allow it, but in both trends you need planning and rationalism and wise leadership. Both trends can reach the desired goals if they have the necessary conditions and circumstances.

Concerning revolutions, we are no longer in isolated localities where we can freely organize our homes, without foreign intervention. If leaders of revolutions are not aware of this fact, they can also commit blunders and destroy their revolutions. What we need really is a genuine revival and sincere desire to return to Islam. Our aspirations as muslims are legitimate ones that have to be met by governments and thinkers.

We have to find a well-balanced formula if we want to live in a modern Islamic society and also face the challenges of the modern world. We need to achieve Islam in well-planned steps without the need for violence. If this doesn't come, I will not be surprised if violence takes over.

It is not a matter of choice, one way or the other, the peaceful way or revolutionary way. Our goal should be to achieve Islam. If we can seek this goal by peaceful means then I very much prefer it. If not then revolution will come in many countries of the Islamic world, whether we like it or not, and when it comes it can be destructive.

Look at what is going on in Iran now. First of all, it is still the beginning of the chapter, so we can't judge it from an Islamic point of view because they have not even started to establish Islam in Iran. They have engaged in internal and external strife and they have been at war against Iraq for two years now. They have had a local civil war with the Kurds, the Arab and other racial or linguistic minorities.

But, if we were to look for the ideal Islamic state, it is not there; they haven't even started it. So you can't point to Iran and say this is an Islamic state. I was hoping that the Iranian revolution would concentrate first on the establishment of an Islamic state because this is what we need. We don't need a militant state that wages war on its neighbour or against minorities. What we needed was an Islamic state to become an example for others to follow suit. This , unfortunately, did not happen in Iran. I hope they will extricate themselves from these problems and then establish an Islamic state, one we aspire to.

Arab nationalism has failed on the practical side as an ideology that can mobilize masses towards attaining national aims. Some intellectuals argue in favour of burying this ideology completely and replacing it with Islamic thought. They say Islam is the only thought that can help the masses meet modern challenges. Do you agree?

Again I am not in favour of harsh judgments and clear-cut pronouncements. Arab nationalism is bad; it failed; it has to be buried; Islam is the alternative. Islam is part of reality in our lives. Reality is not one side that is hidden from all other sides. Arab nationalism, if you put it in its proper context as an idea to unite the Arabs and remove all reasons for contention and mobilize their resources and focus on certain objectives, is not a bad thing in itself if it is defined in its context. You can't expect a country like Iraq to unite with Indonesia before organizing its relations with Jordan or Syria for example. That also goes for other Arab countries. It is not bad to be an Arab, behave according to certain traditions and to try to unite your fellow Arabs. But again Arab nationalists and Arab leaders committed certain errors and have been influenced by , perhaps, the Western concept of nationalism; that nationalism means secularism and has to be against religion i.e. nationalism is against Islam.

This is a mistake. Arab nationalism is the identity, but Islam is the spirit and the motivating force. So let's differentiate between these schools of nationalism. Nationalism that appeared after the First World War were not against Islam. On the contrary they were based on Islamic theories. But in the early sixties these ideas were infiltrated by communist and socialist ideas that spoiled the whole idea.

Islam is not and should not be a replacement for nationalism. Islam recognizes a certain degree of nationalism. In certain texts in the Quran it hails Arabs and Arabism; sayings of the prophet describe the Arabs as being the "backbone of Islam."

As an Islamic thinker, do you see the liberation of Palestine as more important than the liberation of Eritrea, and Afghanistan. Do you think that this proves that loyalty to nationalism is more important than to religious feelings?

I think all Muslim causes have the same degree of importance, and we should give them an equal degree of attention. This is the basic principle. But because we live in a sharply divided world, an Islamic world that is heterogeneous with different interests and realities, the real problem is the division in the Muslim World.

Of course from a religious point of view the question of Jerusalem and Palestine takes prominence over other issues and deserves preferential treatment. Being the first qibla of Islam this gives Jerusalem a unique position on the conscience of Muslims. Jerusalem has another role in uniting the Muslims because once they become aware of the cause of Jerusalem they become aware of Islam.

This is an objective role towards the enlightenment of Islamic conscious. Jerusalem has two meanings; one is to invite Muslim sympathy to the defence of Jerusalem and the other is to invite Islamic awareness. It is the practical circumstances which we face. For example, in the question of Palestine we might receive aid from the Soviet Union. This cannot be the case of Afghanistan. So we don't have one measurement for all situations we have to use whatever means available to serve the cause. So it doesn't mean that you have to sacrifice one cause if you want to serve another.

Islam is supposed to be giving more attention to the individual than it gives the land. If this is true, don't you think that fighting hunger and illiteracy in Islamic lands, in Africa for example, has greater priority over concentrating efforts to liberate occupied lands.

Because Islam gives importance to man's dignity and happiness, we have to fight for the liberation of the occupied lands. The individual cannot live happily and honourably under foreign occupation. So again it doesn't mean that if we concentrate on the liberation of the occupied lands we are ignoring hunger and poverty in Muslim lands. We have to work on fulfilling both objectives at the same time because attaining one will serve the other and vice versa.

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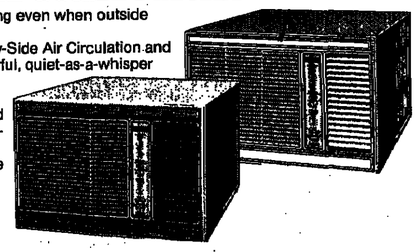

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Can Alliance survive gas row?

By Neal Ascherson

LONDON (ONS)--Historians feed on facts, encyclopaedias stack them in a warehouse, but statemen use facts only to throw at one another. The argument between the United States and President Reagan's European allies over the Siberian gas pipeline is burying the answers to several genuinely important questions under an accumulating pile of selected and deformed chunks of information.

This has been called one of the gravest disputes ever to divide the Western Alliance, now over 30 years old. However, like most disputes, it will not end in victory for the logic of one side but in a compromise between both. Reagan may allow European contracts to supply turbines and rotors for the pipeline to be fulfilled, while Britain, France, West Germany and Italy may limit their future assistance to Soviet technological development in return for--perhaps -- a lowering of the punitive new American tariff on their steel exports.

Whatever the compromise, it will leave historic questions raised but unanswered. The most imprtant of these questions are these: is Western-Europe becoming dangerously dependent upon Soviet supplies of energy, are economic sanctions and "linkages" an effective way of altering or inhibiting Soviet political behaviour, and is the Atlantic Alliance--the close relationship between the Western European states and the U.S.A--beginning to disintegrate?

There is not much evidence that Western Europe is becoming an economic hostage of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the proportion of the foreign trade which the main Common Market states allot to Eastern Europe and the USSR is falling off steadily from a high point around 1976. West Germany, the biggest customer for the natural gas from Urengoy in Siberia, will still find two-thirds of its gas supplies elsewhere; France and West Germany will end up importing only 5-6 per cent of their energy needs from the USSR.

If the Soviet leaders were to "turn the tap off", the consequences for Western Europe would be awkward but nothing like a fulcrum for Soviet political leverage. The American objections are more factual when they point out that the "export pipeline" will be a powerful shot in the arm for the ailing Soviet economy, eventually providing revenue of between $5,000 million and $10,000 million a year.

But the Europeans can ask in return where else are they supposed to find the increasing gas supplies they need at manageable prices. The Dutch gas fields are running out, the Norwegian North Sea sources will be very expensive and the Middle East has so far proved a far more unpredictable and dangerous energy supplier than the Soviet Union. In addition, the French and West German governments have not yet entirely abandoned the hope that economic prosperity may soften the iron rigidity of Soviet political attitudes.

But can the reverse happen--can the denial of trade alter Soviet policy to Western benefit? If the carrot's effectiveness is unproved, the stick's is even less so. The European experience is that economic sanctions don't work in that sense. The Americans want to believe that they do; they point to the only possible piece of evidence, the increase of Jewish emigration from the USSR after Congress linked trade agreements to the cause of the Soviet Jews.

But this Soviet concession was probably linked not to trade (the USSR repudiated the Soviet-American trade treaty in 1972) but to Soviet hopes of arms control negotiations with the U.S. Today, Western economic sanctions over Poland appear in no way to affect Soviet policy towards Poland after nine months in force.

Soviet behaviour over the last 20 years and more suggests that Moscow will risk terrible economic penalties rather than allow the West any hope that a linkage between Soviet political actions and Western economic assistance could be established.

Lastly, the Alliance itself. The first point to be made about NATO is its extraordinary antiquity. A closely integrated alliance, military and political, between a group of nations which has lasted for over 30 years is unknown to history. Only conglomerate empires held down by a central power can match it, and for all the weight of American hegemony, NATO is not in that category. So the surprising thing is not that there are stresses, but that the structure has held together so long.

The pipeline row arises from this contradiction, like the tremendous tensions generated in Europe by the American decision (originally in answer to European requests) to station a new generation of missiles on the Continent. A new "European nationalism" is emerging, a semi-conscious attempt to reduce American political influence. President Reagan, in trying to block the pipeline contracts, has stepped painfully on the toes of this nationalism. He has not destroyed the Alliance, but he has hastened the processes of history which are already transforming it.

Afghan tribe moves to Turkey

By Alexander Thomson

RAWALPINDI (ONS) -- Sitting next to their neatly packed bundles of possessions, the last batch of Kirghiz nomads from the roof of Central Asia waited at their transit camp-- a disused school--for a convoy of Pakistani buses to take them to Rawalpindi airport. Tired and bewildered, they were on their way to new homes in the southeastern corner of Turkey--2,000 miles from Afghanistan.

They walked across the school playground, turned into a sea of mud by the August monsoons, sweating in the muggy humid heat of the Punjab in summer, an unhealthy climate for a tribe accustomed to the crisp thin freezing air of the high plateaux reaching 14,000 feet where Russia, China, Afghanistan and Pakistan meet. But they did not look depressed.

The Kirghiz are among more than 4,000 Turkic tribesmen and their families being airlifted to southern Turkey. The idea came to the Turkish President, General Evren, who offered refuge to Kirghiz, Turkmen, Kazakh and Uzbek tribes during his state visit here last November. The tribes speak an ancient form of Turkish and all are Muslims, so the Turks hope they will have few problems with integration.

General Evren presented his offer as a humanitarian gesture, and the Turkish government has given the airlift maximum publicity. The Pakistanis, say this is a one-off operation, and not official policy.

Many Pathan refugees are happy to remain in their camps in Pakistan, but that has never been true of the fiercely independent Kirghiz tribe led by Khan Rahman Gul. Rahman Gul kept looking for a new homeland with a growing determination to keep his tribe united wherever they went. There would be no individual applications for visas, the tribe would apply and travel as a whole. That was the attraction of the Turkish offer. The Kirghiz might have to leave their yaks behind, but they would all go together to a new settlement specially set aside for them in the mountains near Lake Van in Turkey.

Gul's tribe has shown remarkable tenacity in its determination to stay together. It was forced out of the Soviet Union in the years after the Bolshevik Revolution. It was forced out of China after Mao's revolution, and it was forced out by Afghan Communists from the Wakhan Corridor, the strategic finger of the high Pamirs given to Afghanistan at the end of the last century.

Rahman Gul's tribe is just one branch of the Kirghiz people. There are still Kirghiz in the Soviet Union and China who did not flee. But his tribe is regarded as the least corrupted, the most culturally pure.

Whether it will flourish beside Lake Van has yet to be seen. The loss of the yaks, who were to join the airlift until it was decided they would not survive the journey, has been a blow. They provided food, milk, fabric, hide and transport. They signified status and anthropologists said the animals were essential to their unique way of life.

Competition off South Asia

Indian Ocean rivalry Grows

By Michael Richardson

HONG KONG--THE INDIAN Ocean is becoming a new theatre for nuclear rivalry between the superpowers as U.S. submarine patrols off South Asia increase.

The first of eight new Trident nuclear-missile submarines is expected to be introduced this fall into the U.S. Pacific Command, which includes the Indian Ocean. Some Western naval experts believe the Indian Ocean will become the main patrol area for the Tridents.

The Reagan Administration decision last October to arm general-purpose submarines with nuclear warheads also is likely to increase the U.S. nuclear presence off South Asia and East Africa. A Pentagon report says deployment of several hundred missiles beginning in 1984 will "deter the use of nuclear weapons against our naval forces worldwide."

Washington argues that its seabased strategic nuclear missiles provide a vital deterrent because the Soviets so far do not have the means to detect and destroy all nuclear-armed U.S. submarines in a preemptive strike. But observers believe one consequence of increasing U.S. underwater ballistic and cruise missile forces in the Indian Ocean will be an intensification of the Soviet naval presence there.

More than half of U.S. strategic nuclear warheads are placed in the thirty-one Lafayette-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines now in service. About twenty, carrying 3,200 warheads, are always at sea and are regarded as invulnerable to present Soviet anti-submarine warfare capabilities. The Soviet Union generally maintains only seven to ten such boats, all continuously monitored by U.S. forces.

Introduction of longer-range missiles in 1976 allowed the Soviet Union to withdraw its nuclear forces to well-guarded Atlantic and Pacific waters much closer to home. U.S. nuclear submarines operate in Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean waters using bases in Scotland and Guam.

About ten of the Lafayette-class submarines operate from Guam, and some use the northwest Pacific to cover targets in the western Soviet Union. Many analysts believe they also range routinely into the Indian Ocean though, because of the need for secrecy and the likelihood of adverse political reaction, Washington says little nothing about its activities there. A submarine based in Guam could cover two thirds of its sixty-day patrol in the Bay of Bengal, and access to the new U.S.-British base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean would extend its range.

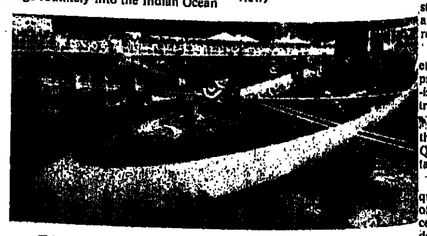
One sign that the U.S. nuclear submarines have been deployed in the Indian Ocean is an installation at Cape West Cape on the Western Australian coast, which is believed to pick up low-frequency communications from submarines while they are submerged and beyond normal radio contact.

Both U.S. and Soviet forces are active near the Indonesian archipelago, which stretches some 3,000 miles and straddles the most direct routes from the Pacific and Indian oceans. The most secure deep-water passages for submarines are the Lombok Strait between Bali and Lombok islands--connecting with the Makasar Strait to the north between Kalimantan and Sulawesi--and the Ombal-Wetar Strait north of Timor island.

In an interview in 1976 Indonesian foreign minister--then head of the country's delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference--confirmed his government was negotiating with the US and the Soviet Union on underwater movement of nuclear submarines in domestic waters. For the Soviets, it lag behind the U.S. in capacity to deploy and track submarines in these waters--the Indonesian straits are choke points where they can be tracked by U.S. patrols.

Western intelligence sources say Soviet interests in this area were proven in February with the arrest in Jakarta of an Indonesian Navy hydrographic specialist and the subsequent departure from Indonesia of two suspected Soviet agents implicated in a spying scandal. The Indonesian government also recently closed the Soviet consulate in Bandjarmasin, not far from the Makasar Straits.

Intelligence sources said some of the charts and documents about Indonesian straits and their approaches provided to the Soviets concerned currents, depth, underwater obstacles, salinity, and other information vital to counter American anti-submarine strategies (Far Eastern Economic Review)



Trident--Will "the Indian Ocean become the main patrol area"?

Amnesty asks to visit prison

LONDON (Agencies)--Amnesty International has asked permission to send a team to a Turkish military prison to check on reports that nearly 100 Kurdish prisoners were in poor health as a result of torture and harsh prison conditions.

The prisoners are among a large number of ethnic Kurds held at Diyarbakir Military Prison in eastern Turkey. Many are said to belong to various Kurdish associations and some were convicted of violent acts, but some are not charged with any form of violence.

Amnesty International said it had received the names of nearly 100 said to be in poor health. It named four said to have suffered especially, including former Diyarbakir mayor Mehdi Zana, lawyers Huseyin Yildirim and Mumtaz Kotan, and Pasa Uzun, former chairman of an ethnic Kurdish association.

Mehdi Zana is one of the best known leaders of the ethnic Kurds in eastern Turkey, the country's largest minority and estimated to number several million. His sister has said he underwent prolonged torture, and foreign observers who saw him on an earlier this year said he was almost unrecognizable and appeared physically broken.

Huseyin Yildrim served as defence lawyer for members of the Kurdish Workers Party charged with a variety of crimes, some carrying the death penalty. Amnesty International said the only reason for his detention appeared to be his defence of his clients.

Alia keeps its profits up

By Jane Sarpe
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline has made its highest annual operating profit in nine consecutive years of successful operations, despite economic difficulties affecting the entire airline industry world-wide.

Figures released in the airline's 1981 annual report placed revenues for 1981 at JD 101,235,936, an increase of 35% from 1980, as Alia expanded its flight traffic and fleet size in response to growing demand. Operating profits rose by 80% to JD 9,589,244 with a net profit of JD 1,892,987.

During the year new routes were established to Casablanca in North Africa, Bucharest in Romania and Chicago, U.S.A. and a 29.7% increase in the number of passengers flying Alia brought the annual total to 1,443,281. The Cairo route registered heaviest passenger traffic followed closely by Baghdad. Traffic on the U.S.A flight route rose by 26.7% and 10.8% on European flights.

Despite the competitive nature of the airline industry, Alia boasts an overall load factor percentage of 54.7 and a passenger load percentage of 61.6.

Six new aircraft were added to Alia's fleet in 1981 bringing the total to 18. These included two Lockheed TriStars which replaced the Boeing 707 on the London and Paris flights, and a new Boeing 747-200 for the U.S.A service with 6 weekly flights.

Corresponding to greater flight traffic, Alia's staff was increased to 4,276, the majority of them in flight operations. However, as with most growing industries in Jordan, there is a shortage of skilled manpower in technological fields so staff training and comprehensive welfare programmes have been introduced to attract and retain the services of skilled personnel.

Efforts to cater for growing freight needs of the region also produced higher figures, with 33,000 tonnes of cargo and 916 tonnes of mail being moved by the airline in the past year.

Despite heavy operating costs, JD 92 million in 1981, Alia's internal budget cuts produced a JD 1.9 million profit. Major expenses that were beyond internal control were fuel purchasing and landing and handling charges.

Arab Wings, a subsidiary corporation of Alia, which charters flights at short notice to businessmen, celebrities and diplomates to destinations mainly in Gulf countries, also clocked up a successful year, making some 438 trips for 2,156 passengers.

The charter service operated four aircraft in 1981, all of which were readily convertible to ambulance use. Arab Wing's maintenance and engineering department also provides quality services for private jets in the region.

In the past Alia has been active in promoting a good image of Jordan to the world, for the sake of improving international interest in the historical and cultural wealth of Jordan and the Arab region as a whole. A travelling exhibit of traditional and modern Arab costume sponsored by Alia was well received by American audiences in 1981.

Ali Ghandour

Contemporary American, French, Spanish and Russian artists' works, a Scandinavian design exhibition and Jordanian artists' work were also promoted in the Alia Art Gallery in Amman. This cultural exchange is seen as essential for the development of international understanding and future development & economic growth in the region,

Alia executives have also been active in international conferences, speaking about U.S.-Arab relations, the economic growth of the region, better cultural ties with the Arab world and the region's role in the international aviation industry.

Thatcher under pressure on economy

By Andrew Wilson

LONDON (AP)--Britain may no longer be the only economic sick man of Europe, but the patient's debility has been startlingly exposed by an explosion of anger in the business community recently

The mouthpiece of protest--at Government inertia, antiquated labour practices, and mounting bureaucracy--is the Confederation of British Industry

The Institute has published one of the most depressing ever issues of its Quarterly Trends--a sample of expectations by 16,000 members.

Of the 92 per cent responding to its questions, 76 per cent saw no chance of raising levels of investment, 81 per cent could foresee no increase in orders, and 87 per cent saw no chance of increasing output.

All this is in direct contradiction to the Government's optimistic line about an economic turn-round expected from increased productivity and a modest drop in United Kingdom interest rates.

The Confederation's chairman, Sir Terence Beckett, was even more sombre, when he made a submission about Britain's industrial competitiveness to the National Economic Development Council, a joint body comprising government, employers and trade union representatives.

This showed that in two decades--from 1962 to 1982--British manufacturers selling abroad saw their share of export markets fall from 16 per cent to mere 8.5 per cent. And each 1 per cent loss meant the loss of about

Margaret Thatcher

250,000 jobs. Beckett went on to tell the NEDC that between 1970 and 1980 pay in Britain went up by 364 per cent, while that of competitors went up by an average of 190 per cent . And while British productivity rose by 26 per cent, theirs rose by 52 per cent.

Beckett who has clashed with the government before, put much of the blame for this state of affairs on the growing number of non-productive government employees--"more and more bureaucrates climbing on the backs of fewer and fewer productive people," as he put it in an article in The Times.

Thus, in 1961, 20.8 million market sector employees were supporting 3.6 million government sector employees: But by last year the balance had changed to 18.1 million and 5.3 million respectively.

What Beckett and the manufacturers want--and what Mrs Thatcher's government still refuses to give--is a dose of reflation now. If the government waits for a U.S.-boosted upswing to rescue the economy, the damage to Britain's long-term prospects could be irreparable, says the CBI.

In this it is now at one with the trade unions, who have for three years called for reflation as the only way to halt growing unemployment. Figures for this now stand at three-and-a-quarter million--13.4 per cent of the registered work-force. Conservative governments do not normally expect challenges to their economic doctrine from the CBI. But ministers were even less prepared for damaging remarks from a much closer quarter at the NEDC meeting.

These came from one of their own number, the Environment Minister Michael Heseltine, who in the past 12 months has come face to face with the true state of the nation while studying the problems of Britain's decayed inner cities.

After describing the NEDC's discussion as "unreal" Heseltine said that Britain lacked the "collective will" to solve its economic problems. There was, he said, no industrial ethos under this or any other British government.

"People in this country are more interested in consuming than earning. Management in the public sector is abysmal, communications in industry are abysmal, and not even the industry's designs are good enough."

Other ministers hurried to describe this outburst as not at all the situation as they saw it. But Secretary-General of the Trade Union Congress Len Murray said he agreed with "95 per cent" of Heseltine's sentiments.

Jordan and Iraq lead non-Gulf construction

By Philip Abbot

LONDON -- CONSTRUCTION OPPORTUNITIES are expanding throughout the Third World, and for the first time companies from the South are competing successfully with Western contractors. Arab clients comprise the Third World's largest construction market, and spending is highest in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

Spending at Jeddah and other Saudi ports alone runs into billions. In Kuwait, Toa Harbor Works of Japan, the Middle East Contracting Co., Hyundai of Korea, and the International Contracting Co. are working on a new naval base and a Shuiba harbour extension--with contracts worth more than $ 440 million. In the United Arab Emirates the largest port development is the $ 1.8-billion Mina Jebel Ali, which will provide nine miles of deep-water berths.

Outside the Gulf construction is growing most rapidly in Iraq and Jordan. By the middle of 1978 Iraq had approved $ 1.87 billion in road and bridge contracts. Jordanian industrial expansion --estimated at more than 23 per cent from 1976-80--has contributed significantly to improvements in ports, airports, and rail and road links.

In Africa, Nigeria is considered the largest construction market, but following the drop in demand for oil in 1978 the government curtailed all but a few major new public works projects. Nigeria's new national development plan recognizes a need to revitalize the agricultural sector. Impresit Bakolori, an Italian contractor, is working on a $550-million irrigation project in Sokoto state, and Taylor Woodrow of Nigeria recently won the contract for the $88-million Kano East River irrigation job.

Asian contractors have been particularly successful in Africa and the Arab World, partly because they often are able to bid at 30 per cent below their European competitors. Indian companies have recently been awarded Libyan contracts to build 1,300 houses for $112 million, dams for $90million, and roads for $17 million.

Western firms are most concerned over Korean competition. The Seoul Government provides subsidies to contractors of upto 10 per cent, and Korean labour is inexpensive. While East Asia is far afield for Western contractors, it is on Korea's doorstep.

Malaysia has a new economic policy to improve education, rural electrification, water supply, and transportation, including $44 million to modernize railways. In the Philippines the Marcos Administration has long stressed the need for better transportation and communications to improve agricultural produce distribution and trade links, and recent discovery of oil off Palawan Island could help finance such projects. Singapore's $668-million Changi Airport now is the largest land reclamation program in Southeast Asia.

Indonesia, in an attempt to replace its declining oil surplus, awarded Italy a contract for construction of ten nuclear reactors. Indonesia will spend $ 1.5 billion in its current five-year plan on improving roads. Local companies get most of the tenders but Kumagai Gumi of Japan and Sam Wham of South Korea were also awarded road contracts.

However, the possibilities for new construction in most of Asia and Africa are slight compared with those in Latin America, which has an abundance of oil and minerals, and potential for massive hydroelectric power. Communications networks are enormous and port development could outstrip even that of the Arab world. The River Plate Basin probably will receive the greatest amount of construction between now and the end of the century.

Brazil and Paraguay have joined forces on the Upper Parana River to construct the Itaipu hydroelectric scheme, which will be the largest in the world. Total hydroelectric potential in the basin is estimated at 100 million kilowatts. The Amazon Basin --where the Trans-Amazonian Highway project will probably be restarted--also holds mineral wealth and potential for more power generation.

Those nations with the economic capacity to build now will be well poised for industrial expansion. Oil price increases and rising construction costs will hurt the poorer nations, many of which will not be able to afford large public works programs without dramatically increasing foreign debt.

(South)

IN BRIEF

- PAKISTAN'S OIL and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) has invited foreign oil companies to undertake oil exploration of eight onshore blocks in Pakistan on a joint venture basis. Application for exploration rights will be accepted by the OGDC until late this year, the officials added. Of the eight proposed exploration blocks, three are located each in Sind and Northwest Frontier Provinces and two in Punjab Province.

- The International Finance Corporation is helping finance the expansion of a Kenyan finance house into a merchant bank, to provide new financial and advisory services, in short supply, for the rapidly growing private sector of Kenya. The project will be financed through a $ 2.3 million equivalent capital increase of Diamond Trust of Kenya Limited (DTK), subscribed by IFC and European and international institutions. IFC is making a $1.1 million equivalent equity investment in DTK. Samuel Montagu and Co. Limited, the merchant bank subsidiary of Midland Bank Limited, a major London clearing bank, will subscribe to the new share capital at a cost of about $900,000 equivalent and will provide technical assistance. And the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund will make a $300,000 equivalent equity investment, the Fund's first equity investment in Africa.

- OIL MINISTER Ahmed Ezzel-Din Hilal announced that Egypt's revenue from oil production this year reached $2.7 billion. This was the first time the $2.7 billion revenue figure for the fiscal year 1981-82 had been released. Ibrahim Radwan, Director-General of Research and Production Contracts in the oil ministry, said that the initial estimate of oil revenue for the fiscal year was three billion dollars. In 1980-81, oil revenue was 2.76 billion dollars.

- GREECE, WITH 2,876 ships, has the biggest merchant ship fleet in the world, according to U.S. government figures, and Liberia comes in second with 2,380. But in actual tonnage liberia is easily the world's number one merchant shipping power, with a total of 158.7 million deadweight tons of ships at sea. This is more than twice Greece's total of 63.5 million deadweight tons. The U.S. ranks 11th in the world, behind Greece, the Soviet Union (2,512 ships), Liberia, Panama (2,347ships), Japan (1,751 ships), Great Britain (1,110), Singapore (667), China (645), Norway (632) and Italy (624).

- DURING THE first four months of 1982, Austria's consumption of oil products declined by 11.1 pc below the level a year ago. In comparison with relevant data for the first four months of 1981, Austria's overall energy consumption during the 1982 period January to April 1982 decreased by 5.6 percent.

World views on question of survival

Recently the Paris-based Israel and Palestine Political Report conducted a survey among a selection of influential people on many sides of the political spectrum. The magazine posed four questions about the survival of the Israelis and the Palestinians and received frank and intriguing replies. The questions were:-

1--Which is the most important event of the period 1971-80?
2--Do you feel a possible solution to the Middle East conflict has shown itself to exist during these years?
3--If you could speak personally with every Israeli Jew, what would you tell him or her?
4--If you could speak personally to every Palestinian Arab what would you say?

Philip M Klutznick

Philip M. Klutznick, ex-president of the World Jewish Congress, Secretary of Commerce in the Carter administration, one of the most influential members of the U.S. Jewish community. Since leaving the WJC leadership, Mr. Klutznick speaks out openly against Begin's politics and opposes unconditional diaspora support to whatever Israeli authorities decide to do. Signed with Nahum Goldman and Pierre Mendes-France the appeal for mutual PLO and Israeli recognition.

1. The trip of President Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem and the events that followed as a result thereof quaiify as the most important event. I subsume under President Sadat's visit the negotiations that were painfully carried on that resulted in the Camp David accords, the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the unfolding of mutual recognition, the beginning of visits back and forth, and the hope for the ultimate involvement of other states that are neighbours of Israel and Egypt in the whole process.
2. Yes. If the largest state in the Arab world, Egypt, could sign a peace treaty with Ismel and act thereon and Israel act thereon, it is a sign that the road to peace is not altogether blocked. The possibility of a solution could be doomed, but certainly the events of 1971-1980 showed that it is possible.
3. Israel's future is, of course, dependent upon security. Security, however, is not only a matter of armaments, as important as these may be. The greatest security comes from living at peace with your neighbours in an atmosphere of mutuality and a willingness to give and take. It is not enough to say that we are prepared for this and want this with all our hearts. To achieve it and to make peace, talking to friends is not sufficient. We must talk to enemies as well to find the answer.
4. By now, most thinking Palestinian Arabs accept the proposition that the State of Israel is a permanent fixture on the Middle East horizon.

Mohammad Milhem

Mohammad Milhem, Mayor of Halhul, was deported by the Israeli Military Authorities several years ago, and is active in Palestinian public affairs.

1. The speech of Chairman Yasser Arafat at the UN with the olive branch in one hand as a sign of peace.
2. No! There was political deterioration in Israel! Begin was elected and later reelected.
3. I would tell him or her: No more holocausts for any people.
4. Don't forget that speaking to Jews is one main factor on the way to peace.

Harold Saunders

Harold Saunders was Assistant Under-secretary of State for the Middle East and a member of the Carter administeration. He had an important role in the formulation of Mid-Eastern policy leading to Camp David.

1. In the larger Middle East, two events were of historic proportions--the revolution in Iran and the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.
2. Yes. Attention has returned to the central question of how Israelis and Palestinian Arabs can live together in peace in the same land.
3. You as a people must find a way to show the Palestinian Arabs that you recognize their identity as a people and are ready to live at peace alongside them if they will make clear that they accept Israel.
4. You as a people must find a way to dramatize to the Israeli people that you are prepared to live at peace with them if they are prepared to live at peace with you.

Mary Appelman

Mary Appelman is founder and director of the American-Israel Council for Israel-Palestine Peace, based in Chicago and Washington DC.

1. The growth of the Israeli and Palestinian (PLO) peace movements.
2. Yes: mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO (Palestinians) of the right of each to a sovereign state and security
3. Make your enemy into your friend by mutual concessions, by mutual recognition of your humanity and nationhood. Israel is losing respect by its denial of the Palestinians' right for independence.
4. Make your enemy into your friend. Challenging Israel to negotiate a peace will bring you your name and your freedom.

Haim Baram

Haim Baram is editor of I&P's Hebrew affiliate BAMERKHAV, member of the Shell party's Executive and of the Israeli Council for Israel-Palestine Peace.

1. The 1973 war and its utmost repudiation, Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.
2. Of Course. A peace agreement with the PLO and the Syrians is possible. The onus is on Begin to accept reality which he won't!
3. Not to rely on a collective James Bond complex to save the day. To accept realities for future survival and prosperity.
4. The same.

Dr. Karoly Toth

Dr. Karoly Toth, Bishop of the Reformed Church in Hungary is president of the Christian Peace Conference, an international organization with headquarters in Prague and affiliated churches in Eastern Europe, Third World countries and the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Toth's answer were subsequent to the start of Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

1. I consider the most important event of 1971-1980 to be the joint Soviet and American Declaration on the Middle East. It is sad that this event has been overlooked and almost forgotten. Two central issues were highlighted in this Declaration: (a) Cooperation between the Big Powers in looking to solutions in the Middle East; (b) The convening of an international conference with participation of all concerned including the PLO. The second most important event is the growing international authority of the PLO. The situation is now clear that no viable and workable solution to the Middle East crisis can be found without the presence, participation and contribution of the PLO. The new attempt to destroy physically, by military means the PLO in order to solve the Palestine issue, will be condemned to failure, even if there might be the appearance of some so-called military success
2. The answer to this is contained in the first. I would only like to add that events have proved that bilateral agreements have not only delayed but also distanced the possibility of solution to the Middle East problem. The events of the decade have established the fact that the moves towards a just solution need to be executed in as broad a base and framework as possible.
3. I would tell him that the life of a people cannot operate on aggression and violence. The seeming victories of such aggression may last for a while, but in the end of rebounding effect will be experienced. Injustice cannot be rectified by injustice. Further, viligance is needed in the realization that the high ideals and goals of religion should not be misused.
4. I would tell him that their fight is right and just, that they have the support of the peace-loving peoples all over the world. But for the future, work has to be carried out for a life of peaceful co-existence. We cannot live out of hatred forever.

Rabbi Jerome Malino

Rabbi Jerome Malino is a prominent leader of the Reformed Synagogue of America and its president.

1. The Camp David agreement.
2. Yes--the above.
3. Take such risks for the sake of peace as you have been willing to take in war.
4. The same message.

Lord Caradon

Lord Caradon is a former British Foreign Secretary and known for having drafted the controversial U.N. Security Council Resolustion 242.

1. The Saudi Peace Plan.
2. Yes, in the Venice Declaration and the Saudi Peace Plan.
3. Find a way to live in peace with the Palestinian people.
4. Don't give up hope of a country, a government and a capital of your own.

Dr. Reiner Bernstein

Dr. Reiner Bernstein is a founding member of the German-Israeli Research Association.

1. The emergence of the Palestinian national identity as a constant and irreversible factor to any solution.
2. The Camp David accords in terms of mutual recognition between Egypt and Israel and the retreat of the Israeli troops from Sinai.
3. To recognize the Palestinian national identity as a prerequisite to any political solution.
4. To recognize the Jewish national identity as a prerequisite to any political solution.

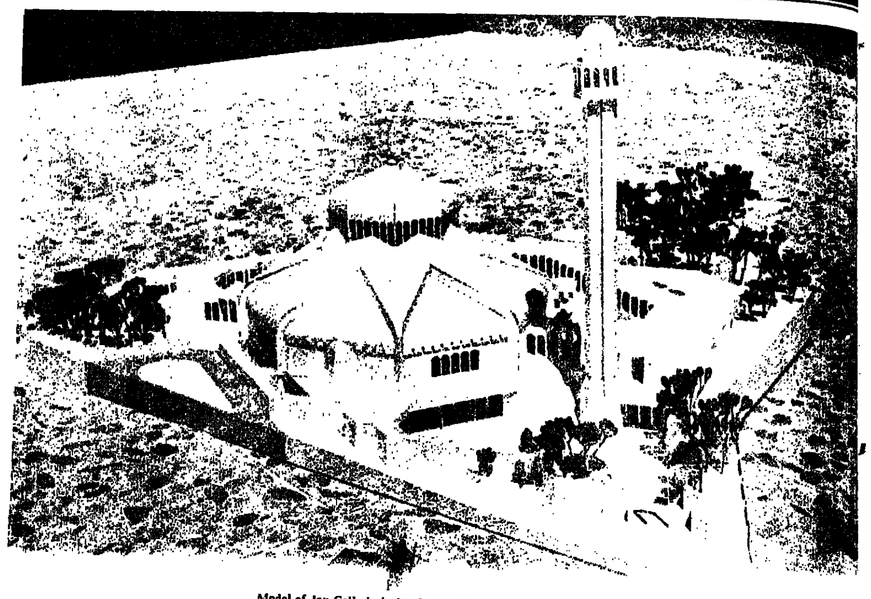
Shulamit Alony

Shulamit Alony is a Knesset Member, leader of the Citizen's Rights movement, affiliated with the Labour alignment but highly critical of Begin's government and of the religious parties.

1. The peace treaty with Egypt
2. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem; but Likud desires to annex the West Bank put things back.
3. To get rid of the Likud government, to recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination and to get rid of the Messianism of the country and the trend of "You have Chosen us"
4. To change the Palestinian covenant and to strive for coexistence with the State of Israel.

How to design a winner

'Compromise' says architect of big new mosque



Model of Jan Cejka's design for the King Abdullah Mosque

His Majesty King Hussein, in a ceremony on 16 August, laid the cornerstone of the JD 2.5 million King Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein Mosque, The mosque, named after the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, is being built by a local contracting company on an 11.5-dunum tract in Abdali, downtown Amman. Its design was the result of an architectural competition held by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, which was won by West German architect Jan Cejka. In this interview, Cejka talks about the mosque itself and Islamic architecture in general.

By Osama El-Sherif
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

ARCHITECT Jan Cejka, 49, has never been one to abide by regulations. And if he did, he would not have won first prize in the international competition for the design of the King Abdullah Mosque three years ago.

As a staff member at the University of Jordan, where he is head of the architecture department, Cejka like other architecture instructors, is not allowed to practise the profession.

"I couldn't let this stop me," he says. "This was the first time I wasn't allowed to do something in my name." To enter the competition Cejka had to present his design through a local engineering office after acquiring a copy of the specifications for the mosque. His design was chosen from among eight submitted to an international jury.

Cejka's first design was based on what he calls his "old obsession" about certain Islamic structures, which are based on two pairs of ribs crossing one another to form an octagon, with a star in the centre. "This would have looked very Islamic, and it could be done easily in concrete on a large scale," he says. He spent long hours each night for months doing sketches and plans for the mosque. "The engineering office did only the inking. The final product was totally mine."

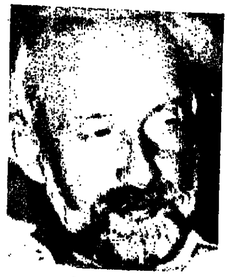
He feels, however, that his design was not the best one for the project. "One competitor had a better design that suited the idea of a religious centre; mine may have had some loopholes," Cejka says. But compromise was the reason his design was chosen. "Of course I wanted my design to be modern, but I also knew I couldn't do that and win. So I designed something that could be a first prize winner and could be swallowed by my customers. I compromised.

"It is the story of architects all over the world. We compromise in the beginning, so we can sell our design; and in later stages we smuggle in what we think is proper."

An example of this in the mosque design was the typical introduction of "silly arches" in the original design. "I knew they would like that and they did," he says. Later on, Cejka scrapped the arches, and their disappearance was not noticed.

After the competition the Ministry of Awqaf had some complaints concerning the design. "One of them was the prayer hall, which acted as one dome with a lantern on the top. No one understood its meaning, and they said the dome was too small," Cejka says. At this point, another change was introduced to the original design. "What was a lantern, for allowing light, became a dome with the rest of the structure acting as a base."

Cejka thinks the mosque look on better proportions with the changes. Now the exterior resembles Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. It will have an octagonal base with a sloping roof. "My first design looked Persian. The second one looks local, with a relatively small dome setting on top of a rectangular building."



Jan Cejka

Not ideal. In general, Cejka says, the edifice will serve more as a monument than as a mosque. He understood that from the beginning, and his hunch was confirmed when the ministry did not mind that the mosque did not function very well as such. "You can pray in it, by all means; but to me the building does not serve ideally for congregation. For instance, the minbar occupies a very large space, which in my opinion is very hard to justify."

More changes were introduced when the contractor refused to follow the blueprint for what was to be the raingutters, with smaller ones projecting from them. From the smaller spouts, metal chains would hang to the ground and would run with water in rainy weather. "They deleted the chains," Cejka says. "If they were left, my hope would have been for the mosque to be called in the future 'mosque of the chains', because of the chains dropping from each angle of the exterior."

"I am not a religious person," says Cejka, who has been in Jordan for four years. "To me there is no difference between a house and mosque. In fact, designing a house is more difficult than a mosque. I wanted to do a nice building that everybody will see as a mosque reflecting an Islamic spirit."

Cejka's interest in Islamic architecture started with sheer curiosity. "I was not allowed to enter mosques, and this made me curious; so I started studying Islamic architecture and collecting photographs." His interest focused on the structural aspects of Islamic architecture, mainly because he "couldn't find an explanation for the statistical rules and description concerning the building of mosques". So he studied Islamic architecture and developed this study into a doctoral thesis in Germany.

The mosque, now under construction, will have a conference centre with a capacity of 700 people, a large courtyard, a small meeting room, library, small cafeteria, small Koranic school and residence quarter for the imams. The prayer hall itself is to have a capacity of 3,000.

Islamic writings will run in strips along the interior and exterior walls. But Cejka says the need for further ornamentation created a problem, "no Islamic pattern qualifies for modern use, because they are based either on the Star of David or on the cross (two basic ornaments, based on 90-degree and 60-degree angles.

"Eighty per cent of Islamic books and ornaments show these patterns. But Cejka says what is "truly Islamic" is being "banished today, because it is thought to be Jewish. The Jews did not invent the six-sided star, they took it from other people's decorations. Why then are Muslims afraid to take what is theirs?"

The dome is composed of two pairs of crossing ribs

Umm Al-Bighal cemetery site flattened

Demands of growth and history clash

Text and photos
by Margi Bryant
Special to the Jerusalem Star

FOR THREE weeks the conflicting demands of archaeology and development were kept delicately balanced at Umm-Al-Bighal, the Early Bronze Age cemetery site discovered during construction of a new reservoir on the northwest outskirts of Amman. But last week -- apparently due to a misunderstanding -- the bulldozers moved into flatten the hill where the discovery had been made, destroying at least four and possibly up to 10 still-unexplored tombs.

Until then, Umm Al-Bighal had been regarded as a copy-book example of "rescue" archaeology--the business of salvaging antiquities due to be swallowed up by construction. The tombs were first spotted by staff of the U.K. company George Wimpey International, contractor for the 250,000 cubic metre reservoir. They were brought immediately to the attention of the project's American consultancy team, Boyle Engineering and Stanley Consultants, whose representative on site--Mr John Stopforth--took a close personal interest in the discovery.

The Department of Antiquities was informed, according to the requirements of the law. A small team of archaeologists was dispatched to the site to assess the importance of the find. They quickly concluded that there could be many more tombs in the same hillside, and that a full-scale rescue dig was needed. This meant all concerned parties getting together and working out a compromise formula to allow the archaeologists to extract as much information as possible, without seriously delaying progress on the reservoir.

At this stage the attitude of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)--owner of the land and executive agency for the reservoir project--was crucial. "Our role was to try to arrange a coordination formula between the Department of Antiquities and our contractor, so that both could achieve their objectives," said Dr Bani Hani, head of the JVA's water supply and irrigation department. "The archaeologists helped us by giving the site priority and working as fast as possible in order not to cause too much delay." The terms of Wimpey's JD 6.2 million contract, he added, specify that the reservoir should be completed by late April 1984. If there had been a serious delay which cost time and money, the JVA would have been responsible for compensating the contractor.

The compromise formula in practice meant that Wimpey's bulldozers worked their way around the hill, clearing a small section at a time. Their progress was closely monitored by staff of the Antiquities Department's rescue unit, reinforced by archaeologists from the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) and as many volunteers as could be enticed to the site.

Each time the yawning gap of a tomb chamber suddenly appeared alongside the path cut by one of the machines, the archaeologists would move in rapidly to excavate, draw, photograph and remove the contents of the tomb. While they worked the bulldozer would move elsewhere to clear a new patch--until another tomb chamber appeared, and the machine was halted again.

By the time 26 tombs had been discovered, the bulldozers were beginning to run out of new ground to move on to. This meant they would soon be standing idle. But their instructions were still to wait until the archaeologists had completed their task. A communication slip-up seems to have been largely to blame for last week's destruction of the hill and the remaining tombs.

But the loss of these tombs is a pointed reminder that rescue archaeology is a fragile business. By definition, it operates where there is a conflict of interests. At Umm Al-Bighal, the apparent conflict was dramatic.

The reservoir project is a matter of national priority, aimed at alleviating the water shortage in Amman and surrounding towns. When complete, it will be the focal point in a new supply network drawing water from the East Ghor Canal to feed the whole area between the Zarqa River and Wadi Wala.

The Early Bronze Age cemetery is also of major importance, as it could redefine the picture of Jordan's past. Very few sites have ever been found from this period, Early Bronze IV--which is dated to around 4,000 years ago--and they are all burial sites, not settlements. This has led archaeologists to conclude that people were nomadic at this period, though they buried thier dead in ancestral cemetries to which they brought back the remains.

But several features of the Umm Al-Bighal cemetery suggest it belonged to a settled group of people. "The layout of the cemetery was extremely well organized," said ACOR Director David McCreery; "yet burials were made here over a period of about 200 years. If the users were nomadic, returning here only occasionally, it's surprising that they knew so precisely where to cut the next tomb."

In addition, a fair proportion of the skeletons were articulated, indicating that they had been given their first burial here at Umm Al-Bighal, and not disturbed since. "If this was the ancestral burial ground of a nomadic group," says McCreery, "you would expect to find bundles of bones rather than articulated skeletons, as people die elsewhere, are given a temporary burial and are dug up and brought back when the group returns."

The archaeologists' attention will now concentrate on the north hill at the site, where the bulldozers are not due to work for about another six weeks. There may be more tombs on the north hill--though they are almost impossible to spot in undisturbed ground--but there may also be traces of a settlement belonging to the Early Bronze IV period. If so, it would be unique in Jordan, and another rescue excavation would try to snatch the archaeological evidence while the bulldozers wait to move in.

One of the problems dogging Umm Al-Bighal and all rescue excavation in Jordan is lack of archaeological staff. The Department of Antiquities' rescue unit is small, and often finds itself desperately overstretched. At Umm Al-Bighal the department was able to call in assistance from ACOR; but this kind of help is not always available. "We couldn't really have done this excavation without ACOR," said Director General of antiquities, Adnan Hadidi.

The rescue unit, set up by Hadidi soon after he took over as director of antiquities in 1977, is headed by Chief Inspector Hefzi Haddad and staffed by three young graduate archaeologists, plus assistants and technicians, with full-time use of a Range Rover and first claim on the department's photographic facilities. The unit is run on a budget of JD 15,000 a year, but can dip into the main department budget if necessary. "The rescue team are on stand-by all the time, even when they're at home," says Hadidi. "But even if they work 24 hours a day, there just aren't enough of them to keep up with the number of surprise discoveries."

"It is almost true to say the whole department, not just the unit, is involved in rescue work, "says Hadidi. "The unit concentrates on unexpected discoveries, but the rest of the department looks after 'planned rescue' -- where we know in advance a construction project is going to threaten an ancient site.

"The department has been criticised for being too rescue-oriented and not planning ahead enough," he added. "But we can't be anything other than rescue-oriented when we have a wealth of archaeological sites on the one hand and a development boom on the other. In fact, the department has been doing rescue work since its formation in 1923, before the term 'rescue archaeology' was even coined.

There have always been threats to our antiquities, and we've always had to work against the clock to salvage what we can."

Whenever the earthmovers at Umm Al-Bighal uncovered a new tomb, they would turn elsewhere while it was hastily excavated

The digging team scraped together as many volunteer workers as they could

Go home, Begin, go home

The following column, by Mary McGrory, appeared in the Washington Post of 20 June, before Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to the United States.

Dear Mr. Begin:

Would you please not come to Washington?

Would you please go home?

You will excuse this bluntness, but everything about you suggests that you do not take hints.

The president of the United States has been trying to tell you that he would rather not receive you as a guest of the nation at this time. You come, it pains friends of Israel to say, with blood on your hands. Earlier this week, the White House and State Department suggested that your appointment in the Oval Office was "tentative" -- even though your visit was arranged some time ago.

You were invited in conjunction with your appearance at the United Nations disarmament session. It is not a subject on which we particularly wish to hear you. Your credibility on any subject is, as a matter of fact, low. Too many remember your early assurance that Israeli troops would stop their advance 25 miles into Lebanon.

We are not in a mood right now to hear your protestations about Israel's security. We know your concerns. They are real. Your people have not known a day's peace since you founded, with our fervent blessings, the State of Israel. But does Israel's security have to be purchased by the slaughter of innocents? We don't think so.

You are properly concerned with the safety of Israel. We have demonstrated our concern, perhaps not always so strongly as you would have us do, over the years since your founding. But there is something else that comes to us from our founders. It is what Thomas Jefferson called "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

You ignored that when you bombed Beirut, Sidon and Tyre. We have been seeing every night pictures of wounded babies and old men. We read about people standing outside devastated apartment buildings, wearing masks against the stench of corpses, waiting to go in to claim their dead. They were a threat to you?

Yes, we know, your planes dropped leaflets before they dropped the bombs. But why did you have to bomb their cities at all? People in apartment buildings may be PLO sympathizers or even devoted adherents of Yasser Arafat. But they were unarmed civilians. In this country, we have a low threshold on indiscriminate civilian bombings. You were trying to save your own troops. We understand that. We are, after all, the country that dropped atomic bombs on Hirroshima and Nagasaki to spare ourselves the casualties that would inevitably have resulted from invasion. But grant us that we were up against a mighty, if weakened, war machine and a totally mobilized nation. You were punishing a wretched country that reluctantly shelters factions which, while hostile to you, could not wipe you off the face of the earth, however much they might want to.

Please don't tell us that the figures given by the Labanese of 9,000 civilian dead are exaggerated. Please don't tell us that you know that there are considerably fewer than 300,000 homeless people. In the first place, how do you know? In the second, it is already too many.

Did you not notice that we are just coming out of the Falkland Islands experience? Our stand, after a month of "neutrality," was finally taken on the ground that military aggression cannot be justified. The question of proportion was involved there, too. The idea of killing half as many troops to protect the rights of 1,800 Falkland Islanders struck many as excessive. But we dug in on the principle of the rights of sovereign nations not to be invaded. Why do you think it would not apply in your case? Or don't you care?

To be sure, certain elements in our government and press took an indulgent view of your aggression. Little from the travelling party of the president suggested much more than annoyance. When asked in London if there was any thought of cutting off military aid, which would have been the clearest expression of disapproval, the secretary of state said, "No action is being taken to terminate arms shipments."

It is true that you heard gleeful sounds over the geopolitical pluses: two Soviet clients, Syria and the PLO, being clobbered; the missiles and tanks we provided you demonstrably superior to those which the Soviets gave them. Wonderful.

You have heard also the palaver about the "new opportunities for peace" that will be found in the rubble. Why would the Arabs, particularly the Palestinian Arabs who live on your West Bank, feel more kindly toward you after what you have visited on their brothers and sisters in Lebanon?

Why don't you go home and think about that for a while? Why don't you say you are sorry? Why don't you tell us what kind of a country you are becoming? Do you think that you are making of the Palestinians the Jews of this century, a people without a home?

Please, right now do not speak to us about the Holocaust. We remembered it, even before you reminded us.

We are told you insist on coming because if you cancelled, people would think you had something to be ashamed of. In our opinion, you do.

Begin's view of history

Albert Einstein and other U.S. Jews sent a letter to the New York Times that was published on December 4, 1948, describing Menachem Begin founder of the Herut (Freedom) party in Israel this way:

Among the most distributing political phenomena of our time is the emergence of the newly created state of Israel and the "Freedom Party" (Herut), a political party closely akin in its organization, methods, political philosophy and social appeal to the Nazi and Fascist parties... The public avowals of Begin's party are no guide whatever to its actual character ...Within the Jewish community they have preached an admixture of ultra-nationalism, religious mysticism, and racial superiority...

they have proposed corporate unions on the Italian Fascist model...In the light of the foregoing considerations, it is imperative that the truth about Mr. Begin and his movement be made known in this country."

Begin himself in his books The Revolt, and The White Nights admits his debt to Vladimir Jabontinsky, the most martial of the early Zionists, and founder of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement, which modelled itself against, and borrowed heavily from, Mussolini's Fascist Party. Begin explains his foreign policy this way:

I deeply believe in launching preventive wars against the Arab States without further hesitation. By doing so, we will achieve two targets: firstly, the annihilation of Arab power; and secondly the expansion of our territory.

Israeli Knesset October 12, 1955

One of the trademarks of Begin's ideology is his belief in a "pure Jewish state. It is his belief that any means to achieve this end is justified. So in April 1948 he led an attack on Deir Yassin, massacring the civilians in an effort to purge the area. He has said, looking back on the attack:

The massacre was not only justified, but there would not have been a state of Israel without the 'victory' at Deir Yassin.

Finally, Lawrence Davidson, a US writer, wrote this in 1978:

Begin is not a reasonable man. He is a Zionist ideologue in the strictest sense of the term and thus moored to a congenitally narrow view of history. It is a terrible thing to be so completely bound by the past--it makes the future almost predictable. And, given a little objectivity, it is hard to avoid the prediction that Menachem Begin will single-mindedly pursue his inbred ideal of a Greater Israel until, too late, it becomes tragically clear that in its realization lie the very seeds of destruction.

Menachem Begin attacked Lebanon on 4, June, 1982.

Menachem Begin

The Soviets and the Gulf war

WHERE DO THE SOVIETS stand in the war between Iraq and Iran? The answer seems to be: with the winner. Which is the winner? Well, even that is not clear yet. So the Soviets are keeping as silent as they can, and they are giving muted support to both sides in the conflict. And if there were finally to be no winner, this would be even better for Moscow.

During the last year, Soviet influence has been growing in Iran. Soviet experts are in place in various strategic points of the economy and the security forces. There were widespread reports of Soviet help coming across the border during the recent Iranian arms build-up on the frontier with Iraq. But even as the Soviet presence in Tehran and other Iranian cities has become more marked, criticism of the Soviet Union by Iran's religious leaders has continued and has even sharpened. This has been countered by embarrassed silence from Moscow.

Of the two countries, Iran is by far the most important for the Soviet Union in strategic terms. Soviet control of Iran would finally give Moscow firm bases on the Indian Ocean and on the eastern shore of the Gulf itself. It would contribute to the policy of encirclement of the Gulf oil states which has played so large a part in Soviet strategic thinking in recent years. And Iran, one of the most populous and potentially powerful states of the region, is a rich prize in itself.

Yet there are other aspects of the situation which claim Soviet attention. While Iraq was winning and the fight was on Iranian territory, the Soviets in Iran could say they were helping the "underdog", or the "victim of aggression." Their support for Iran could not be described as necessarily anti-Arab. Now, however, Iraq is fighting for its life. With the exception of Syria and Libya, the whole Arab World is lined up on the side of Iraq. The cause of Iraq has become an "Arab cause." The states of the Gulf are very strong in their support for Iraq, and any thoughts that they may have had in recent months of drawing closer to the Soviet Union would certainly be eclipsed by a firm Soviet commitment to a policy which would give Iraq the status of an Iranian satellite.

In 1972, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed by Iraq and the Soviet Union, and this remains in force. Now that the Iraqis have withdrawn from Iran and see their own land in danger, they have appealed to the Soviet Union for the "defence assistance" which is guaranteed in the treaty. In fact, the Soviets have been providing limited help to Iraq since the beginning of the war. This limited help is continuing; but, for all the reasons mentioned, the Soviets do not want to become heavily involved.

Above all, the Khomeini regime and its attitude is a mystery to the Soviets. For all the help they are giving to Tehran, they do not see the emergence of a firm friend. A militant and powerful regime run by Islamic extremists is not a comfortable southern neighbour, particularly since there must be fears that the paroxysms of Islamic fervour might cross into Soviet territory with potentially disastrous results for the cohesion of these vital parts of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet leaders feel happier with weak states on their frontiers. Instability is useful too, since it gives them an excuse to intervene when they feel like it. Though they have little use for the present regime in Iraq, a victorious Ayatollah would be of even less use to them. Which is why the latest turn of Kremlin policy has the Soviets coming down strongly as peacemakers, trying to bring about a ceasefire, with each side withdrawing to the internationally recognised frontier.

Swiss Press Review and News Report

The idea of Palestine

By Edward W. Said

Dr. Sa'id is a professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University. His books include **Orientalism, The Question of Palestine** *and* **Covering Islam.** *In the article below, he argues that now is the time to reflect on the idea of Palestine.*

WITH THOUSANDS of Israeli troops ravaging Lebanon, with literally uncountable civilian casualities caused by indiscriminate terror bombing, with a political campaign designed expressly to dehumanise the Palestinians (two-legged beasts, terrorists, as Begin and his minions call them) in order more easily to kill as many of them as possible--with all this and worse, it may seem totally inappropriate now to reflect on the idea of Palestine.

Certainly the Habib mission allows for no such reflection, and this, like U.S. policy itself, takes the sense out of the Middle East. Unlike Europe, where there is at least a historical sense of the human and political meaning of the struggle for Palestine by Palestinians, the American scene is rife either with reductive, on-the-spot reporting of the kind of that encourages Zionist apologists to say that the media is lying about the war's horrendous scope, or with endlessly dreary commentary about the question formulated by the U.S. policy- -makers, questions that skirt the issues disgracefully and confine the Palestinian question to the evacuation from Beirut.

Yet in both Europe and America, the immediate drama of the Palestine-Lebanese tragedy threatens to overwhelm thought entirely. And even though expressions of outrage, displays of attitude, and pratings about "new political opportunities" are perfectly understandable, one must not lose sight of how it is that ideas and values are embodied in the awful scenes unfolding before us. Three important aspects of the idea of Palestine compel attention.

Independent Palestinian existence

IN THE FIRST PLACE, the idea of Palestine--represented by every one of the four million Palestinians--is what drives the Israeli military machine to its furious assaults on Lebanon and elsewhere. There is a simple, irreducible authenticity in the very existence of Palestinians who speak of Palestine as their homeland, a fact with which, ever since it began, Zionism has been unable to deal except by massive negation and denial. Neither security, nor peace, nor an end to terrorism is Israel's root difficulty, but rather the assertion by every Palestinian, militant or not, that he or she was displaced, dispossessed, dispersed by Israel when it appeared in 1948.

Leaving aside Begin, Sharon and Eytan, Zionism's resourcefulness has always faltered when it came to native Palestinians. Either they were ignored, or they were to be punished. For once you create a policy based, so far as Palestinians are concerned, on the advantages of being a Jew and the equal and opposite disadvantages of being a non-Jew; the collective enterprise will inevitably be called into question by the non-Jews (i.e. the Palestinians), who must live the disadvantages. The more they have done so, the more Zionism has collectively denied them.

The repetition of this pattern has increased the level of Palestinian resistance obviously enough. Not the least sign of this is the unchallenged Palestinian legitimacy of the PLO and its extraordinary heroism in the face of a vastly superior force.

Israel's present policies are all of a piece: to destroy the Palestinian will to national self-determination by destroying the basis of an independent Palestinian existence. Begin therefore speaks of "liberating"the West Bank and Gaza, not of annexing them. The word Palestine itself is forbidden on the occupied territories, as are any institutions expressing Palestinian nationalism--schools, universities, books, newspapers, municipal councils.

Edward Sa'id

How starkly it has come down to the truth that hardline Zionists, with their purblind Western apologists in tow, stake Israel's existence on the actual liquidation of any trace of Palestinian life. How utterly despicable is Begin's demagoguery when it posits either Palestine or Treblinka, at the very moment when his armies are bombing refugee civilians without mercy a few miles away, and incarcerating many thousands of their men in virtual concentration camps where they are denied prisoner-of-war status.

Yet Israeli supporters still rant on about ignoring the truth. For the past year alone there have been over 7,000 Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace, territorial waters, land boundaries: each of them was recorded by United Nations truce observers As against one Israeli casualty during the three months prior to the invasion, Israel had killed several hundred Palestinians and Lebanese in air strikes and border raids, and it has maintained a cashiered Lebanese officer, Saad Haddad, inside Lebanon. This is the country that now says it is for a free and independent Lebanon, without at the same time concealing that it wants Lebanon ruled by its Phalangist allies.

Far from the attempted assassination of Israeli's ambassador to London Shlomo Argov beig a real reason for the invasion, Israeli officials - Begin, Shamir, Sharon, Arens, Eytan--have repeatedly stated their intention to raid Lebanon; it has always been a question of "when" not of "whether". As for the gravity of the supposed PLO ability to destroy Israel, that was never a serious matter in Israeli thinking.

Rhetoric

IN THE SECOND PLACE, the idea of Palestine today is the last credible and actual component of Arabism. Divided as it has rarely been before, the Arab World presents a spectacle provoking laughter and tears in equal measure. Vast wealth and potential power for good are squandered. Internecine quarrels take an unseemly toll in lives as well as resources. The greedy corruption of alienated, incompetent regimes has turned most of the Arab World into something closely resembling a prison. Along with the abrogation of democracy, the regimes justify their authoritarianism in the name of national security and of Arabism.

Religious fundamentalism has been bred in direct response both to the regimes' tacit complicity with the enemies they profess to be fighting, as well as to the Arab World's directionless drift. When creativity or talent appears it is routinely, and officially silenced. Only cult of the ruler, the party, and the regime are given unlimited headway. And, still the rhetoric of Arabism pours forth.

The focal point of Arab rhetoric is Palestine. Yet, as recent research has shown, it was always popular pressure on indifferent rulers that brought them round to the Palestinian cause. This was the case in the Gulf during the 1936 Palestine general strike when the first financial aid to the Palestinian Arabs was sent, and the pattern has continued since.

Plainly, however, rulers have gotton the better of their people since, during the darkest days of the Israeli siege of Beirut, all that the Arab states could muster was some pleading at the American court, and ineffective pleading at that. The question is why, and why is the question of Palestine relevant to all this?

For one,, the presence of a body of committed, politicised Palestinian fighters organically related to their community directly impugns every inactive Arab army and party. Yasser Arafat is on the front lines with his people; he walks the streets as unprotected as anyone else. His enemy is the common enemy and he fights it directly, instead of resorting to public rantings expressing enmity, even as private accommodations are made with the status quo.

Can it be lost on any Arab that what in 1967, 500,000 Arab troops, 900 Arab planes, 3,000 Arab tanks could not do, namely to withstand Israeli might for more than six days --has been done, for at least eleven weeks, by an unbowed handful of Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas who possess scarcely 100 antiquated tanks and no airforce at all?

For another, the Palestinian stand in Lebanon and elsewhere incarnates a principled opposition to Israeli designs on the Arab World. Consider that for at least 50 years the Zionist vision of the region has narrowed inexorably to a ghetto state on the one hand, and, on the other, an Arab World kept in a state of permanent unrest. According to a former chief of Israeli intelligence, the campaign in Lebanon wouldn't have been possible without the safeguard of a neutralised Egypt.

Israeli efforts to destabilise Lebanon have been in place since the mid-1950s, even down to the details of a Maronite major in South Lebanon acting as an Israeli surrogate.

General Sharon has been open about his plans. Last December he declared that Israeli "strategic" interests now included the whole of the adjacent Arab World, plus Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, North Africa, and Zimbawe. Jordan, he has unilaterally decided, is to be Palestinian, and in addition his government has bombed Iraq, annexed the Golan Heights, penetrated Saudi land, sea and air-space, to say nothing of quite literally destroying Lebanon in order to make it "Christian". The relatively benign quality of Palestinian "dreams",. with no nuclear weapons to back them up, are almost embarrassing.

Against all this, the Palestinians therefore, immediately enact the ritual incantation of Arab nationalism, that imperialism must be opposed.

Only the Palestinians do it because the abiding idea of Palestine, which fuels their stubbornness, has given them the courage to do so.

Right and wrong

IN THE THIRD PLACE, because the idea of Palestine is grounded in the life of every Palestinian, and because it represents the only direct Arab effort against an expansionist Zionism, it is also a kind of wedge opening up the discrepancy between Israel as it has appeared internationally and as it is in fact. Moral, democratic, unusual, special: these were the words baptising Israel's creation in 1948. Its claims on the West because of European guilt over anti-Semitism continue, although most everywhere else Israel is synonymous with ruthlessness, cruelty and oppression.

Who are the Palestinians if not the functional equivalent of Israel's blacks, or Read Indians? Why, if not because of its attitude to the Palestinians South Africa, every fourth-rate Latin American junta, the entire American right-wing? As for liberals who preach support for Solidarity or those who go on sanctimoniously about terrorism and are silent when it comes to Israel, they are shown up for the more cowards and liars they are because Palestinians can be seen dying on the TV screen every night.

The idea of Palestine forces these questions. It is not just a matter of land, water,and a flag: they are important, but not the only thing. What matters about Palestine is what has always prevented Israel from converting its military superiority into lasting political gains, that invincible Palestinian desire to keep hold of what is right and to reject what is wrong.

By most standards, the Palestinians are a modestly endowed people, although a people possessed by what is in the strict sense a secular ideal. They want justice, but not abstract justice; rather, they want something that can be lived by them collectively in forms that can still be called just. In support of this , they have offered no metaphysical rationale, no divinely ordained trans- historical scheme. For, them the idea of Palestine is adequate to their real memory, their actual present, and their minimal requirements for the future. This is the idea which even the Lebanese conflagration will not diminish.

Kamel Abu Jaber

The Lebanese affair:an aftermath

Part IV

Greetings to Jerusalem!

UNDERLYING OUR poor performance in our struggle against Israel over the past few decades are a number of reasons that need identification and, perhaps, some elaboration. Some of these reasons seem to be within our reach and control, while others are undeniably beyond our reach. The continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the recent barbarian attacks on the Palestinians only help focus, or rather bring into sharper focus, our terrible helplessness.

Have we become a nation too civilized, too spoiled, too settled to even offer the meanest form of self-defence? We receive our daily beatings and punishment without any effective protest. The Israeli military machine, well-trained and honed, cuts like a hot knife through the fabric of our body. Like the old Chinese settlements, we see our towns and villages pillaged and vazed to the ground by the modern hordes.

Another reason for our continued defeat as a nation is that we are effectively a leaderless people. With very few exceptions, the Arab countries are ineptly led, or worse yet, not led at all. The people, raw material as they are anywhere else in the world, are willing to sacrifice and pay the price if there is any one to offer the proper direction and leadership. Perhaps those who are now in search of a hero, will one day find that hero.

Present-day Arab leadership, with few exceptions, has fallen prey to personal aggrandizement and grandiose pronouncement. Lacking the primary tools, training and temperament for proper leadership, most of them have fallen to mutual suspicions, conspiracies and back-biting. Aggravating this situation no doubt is the fact that many of them lack the meanest symbols of legitimacy, having come to power not by legitimate inheritance or democratic means, but through the conspiracy of a COUP D'ETAT. Lacking this legitimacy, their primary concern becomes how to maintain their hold on power, a power that is alien to them and with whose elements they are totally unfamiliar. Where continuity, dedication and legitimacy exist, as is the case in Jordan, other factors unfortunately act as a limit to effectively tackle the problems that face us.

In the Arab world in general, and under such circumstances, no free discussion is allowed and no opinions are solicited; democracy in any form or manner becomes a stranger in the land and decisions that ought to be reached in consultation and following debate are dictated from above. The more cloistered the leadership, the more confused and erratic the behaviour and decisions become. Lacking proper feedback from their own people through democratic institutions, a free or semi-free press, or any other kind of interaction, the decisions are the more difficult to take. Often the peoples, reaction is as startling to the leaders as the decision itself is to the people.

Coupled with this is an intellectual confusion that compounds the gravity of the situation. Since there exists no manifest ideology, or at least a set of broad ideals based on a modicum of popular consensus, every man becomes his own philosopher and political analyst. Conversing with six Sudanese or Yemenis may produce eight or more political tendencies and explanations, depending on the timing, circumstances, and mood of the group. This confusion in the political sphere is matched by the introduction of the modern mass media, initially considered by some to homogenize the masses, has so far added only further disarray and confusion. Upon the bewildered and confused underlayers were added new confusing choices and alternatives without the proper guidance delineating a proper path.

It is thus that the Arab masses, though civilized, appreciative of art and poetry, and adhering to a time-honoured set of values, ethics and religion, become quickly what looks to outsiders like a headless and heartless mob: a mob so easily overwhelmed and whipped by a dedicated and efficiently led machine like Israel.

It is also thus that the question, "What is to be done?" becomes momentous and a matter of life and death. Can anything be done?

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

LETTERS

Good ambassadors

To the editor

It is easy to generalise about people from different lands. The over-critical American, the bowler-hatted Briton, the Japanese festooned with cameras and the arrogant German are well known in fiction.

Your writer Ruth Abu Deeb is concerned with the modern image of the Arab in the West 19 August and quite rightly criticises many of the characterisations of the novelist.

One of the main reasons why misconceptions grow about people is that most nationalities do not act in a foreign land as they would at home. The traveller tends, unfortunately, to give an immediate false impression of himself and his people as a whole. It is a pity that we cannot all be good ambassadors for our countries when we travel.

Ranada Abdul Majeed
Amman

Community Colleges

To the editor

In your article, entitled "18,000 students head for college" (12 August), the number of community colleges in Jordan was given incorrectly. There are 42 such colleges in Jordan, according to Ministry of Education figures, not 20 as stated in your article

Jalal Azzeh
Amman

The Jerusalem Star stands corrected. We apologize for the error.

Tomorrow's leaders

To the editor

Your article on the refugee summer camp (19 August) was interesting. It was good to see these boys being given the opportunity to do constructive work while enjoying the outdoor life and companionship of their friends.

Everybody sympathises with the plight of these young people, many of whose lives are surrounded by tragedy. At the same time it is to be hoped that their young minds are being encouraged to look for a future of peace and not filled with thoughts of hate and revenge. It is from such young people that the leaders of tomorrow will em-

Akram Yafbek
Amman

Wrong chef

To the editor

I claim to be a good cook and I enjoy trying out the dishes in your CHEFS CORNER. As it happens, I had to see the head chef in the Holiday Inn. Imagine my surprise when he turned out to be an entirely different person than the one, pictured next to the Holiday Inn recipe.

Sorry to point out your mistake, but I hope it will help prevent such mistakes in the future.

Good appetite
Salwa A. Rahman
Amman

The Jerusalem Star stands corrected

Reborn Star

...hoping The Jerusalem Star will one day be published in Arab Jerusalem.

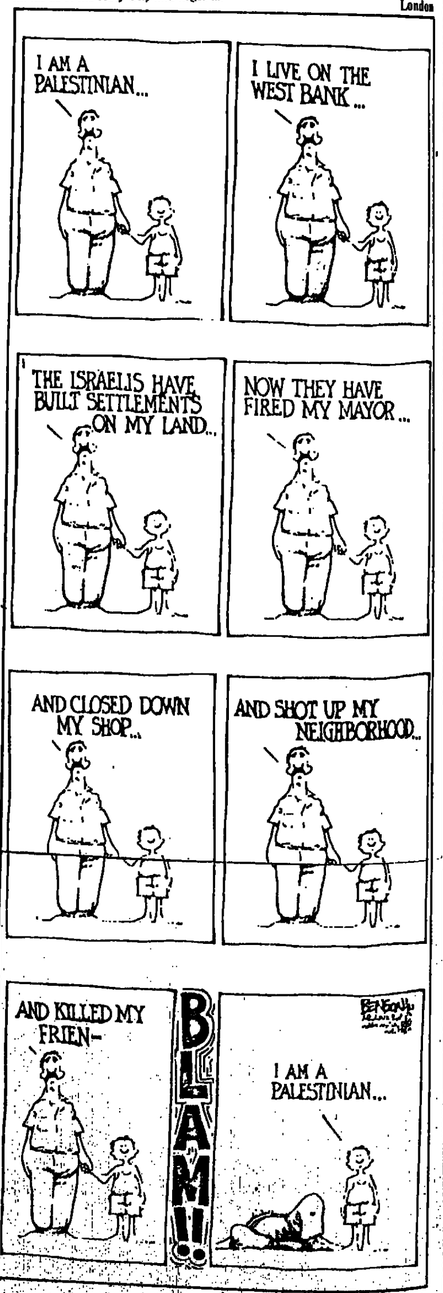
Talal Hamzeh
Amman

The name of your newspaper reminds us of the Holy City and urges us to be faithful to it.

Mreiwed Tall
(Director General)
Tareq Masarweh
(Chief Editor)
Al Ufuq Al Iqtisadi
Amman

We feel that every new-born newspaper in the Arab World is a rebirth of our own.

Abdul Ghani Mrouek
Portico Publications
London



Viewpoint

The need for U.S. realism

By Ya'coub Jabir

UNITED STATES officials have been hinting that after a settlement for the problems of Lebanon is reached, the Reagan administration will embark upon a new drive to solve the Palestinian question "within the framework of the Camp David agreements."

If Washington intends to base its coming peace moves on the Camp David accords, it will soon find out that it is fooling itself and disappointing those Arabs and non-Arabs who still look to the United States as a key force in a Middle East peace settlement.

As far as we remember, the Camp David agreements had three signatories: the United States, Egypt and Israel. The three parties were hoping that "moderate Palestinians" would soon be drawn into the autonomy talks in one way or another. But negotiations over self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza have dragged on for years without any significant breakthrough, partly because Palestinians rejected the concept of "autonomy" as an adequate basis to fulfil their national demands, and partly because Israel had no intention whatsoever of bringing the talks to a successful conclusion.

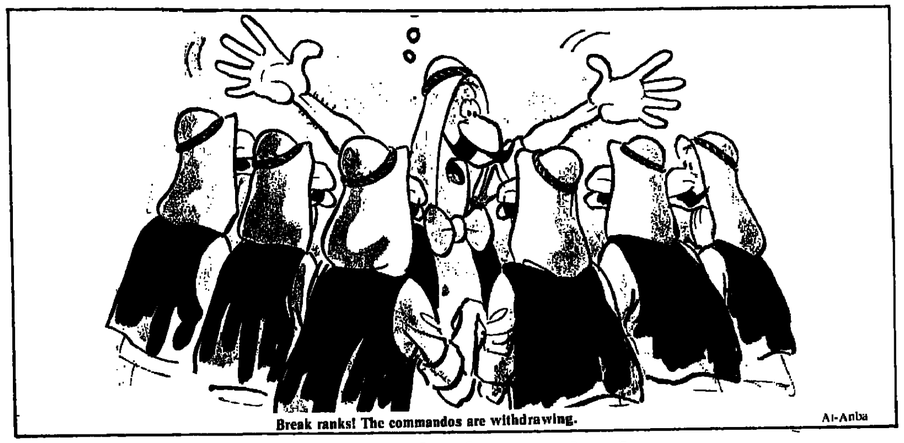
The withdrawl from Sinai and the invasion of Lebanon have allowed Egypt's new leadership to free itself from the burdens imposed on the previous leadership at Camp David. The atrocities of the Israeli invaders in Lebanon, as well as Cairo's effort to gained readmission to the Arab fold, have alienated Egypt further from Washington and Tel Aviv. Egypt, in the meantime, has declared that it would freeze the autonomy talks with Israel until Israeli forces withdraw completely from Lebanon-something that looks highly improbable for the foreseeable future.

Above all, and perhaps contrary to American and Israeli expectations, the brutalities of Israeli action in Lebanon have strengthened the Palestinians' determination to re-establish their national identity on a basis entirely different from the [illegible] agreed at Camp David. "Moderate" Palestinians whose participation was sought in the autonomy negotiations are now becoming "hardliners".

So if Washington intends to revive the stalled talks, it will find only Israel to negotiate with. The absence of the other parties will make the enterprise extremely unrealistic, and even ridiculous.

The Camp David process is dead, and no effort will bring it back to life. If there ever were hopes that the process could succeed, the invasion of Lebanon has shattered these hopes.

Washington thus would do better for itself and its allies by abandoning the moribund Camp David process and shifting to a more realistic approach. It has already lost most of its credibility in the Arab World as a result of the invasion of Lebanon, and only a new genuine American effort, based on recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights—which far transcend the limits of self-rule—can restore the lost credibility.



Break ranks! The commandos are withdrawing. Al-Anba

Arab editorial opinion

THE PHASED withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from West Beirut and the impact of the move on the future of the Palestinian question are the main themes tackled by Arab newspaper editorials this week.

All newspapers agree that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is withdrawing from West Beirut with honour and dignity after the longest confrontation in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also agree that the withdrawal marks a new era in the Palestinian people's political and military action.

The leading Egyptian newspaper **Al-Ahram** says that the Lebanese events will constitute "an effective factor in shaping the future of the Arab region for a long period". Referring to a recent poll in which the majority of Israelis say they do not believe the invasion of Lebanon will uproot the PLO, **Al-Ahram** asserts that Israel will never enjoy peace as long as it avoids proper solutions for the outstanding problems.

The paper warns that following the Palestinian fighters' withdrawal, Lebanon faces the threat of division; a catastrophe that could be more ferocious than the Israeli bombardment. It explains that the situation in Lebanon is set to explode into a new civil war. Signs of this are beginning to emerge in the sectarian and factional dispute over the presidential election.

The Kuwaiti newspaper editorials are unanimous in asserting that the PLO has proved that it is too strong and united to be liquidated.

Al-Rai Al-Aam says that the PLO decision to withdraw its fighters from Beirut is as strong and courageous as the decision to resist the Israeli sea, air [illegible]

Al-Qabas says the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has proved beyond any doubt that the Palestinian revolution is too strong and mature to be ended. It adds the Zionist-propagated illusion of the Israeli army's ability to crush the Palestinian revolution in a single blow has ben completely shattered in Lebanon.

The Kuwaiti newspaper calls on Israel, the United States and the West to face up to the fact that the Palestinian revolution is here to stay and that peace will never be achieved in Gallilee or any other place until a Palestinian state is established under PLO leadership.

Another Kuwaiti newspapor, **Al-Watan**, refers to the split in enemy ranks and the heavy casualities among Israeli forces as a major achievement of the PLO's heroic steadfastness.

"The second major PLO achievement is the unmasking of the ugly face of Zionism before world public opinion in a way that shows Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon as the real terrorists in the Middle East", **Al-Watan** writes. The Kuwaiti daily goes on to say that the PLO has not offered any substantial concession regarding the Palestinian question, not even by its acceptance of U.N. resolutions on the problem.

The English-language daily, **Kuwait Times** urges the United States to abandon its short-sighted policies. It says the time has come for U.S. action to improve America's image in the world by finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The paper notes that the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from West Beirut has not removed the PLO from the path of struggle to set up an independent Palestinian state on the national Palestinian soil.

In Saudi Arabia, a leading newspaper says the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut to Arab countries means that the Palestinian revolution will spread throughout Arab lands.

The newspaper, **Al-Riyadh**, explains in an editorial that the distribution of the Palestinian revolution throughout the Arab homeland will deepen its roots in Arab soil. "As a result of this dispersion, confrontation with Israel will be transformed from a Palestinian-Israeli dispute into an Arab-Israeli confrontation," the Saudi paper adds.

Another Saudi paper, **Al-Jazira** urges Palestinian leaders to convene a congress of representatives of all Arab countries to draw up a comprehensive plan for Palestinian action and cooperation between Palestinians and other Arabs.

It adds that Palestinian national unity should be given top priority by PLO leaders at the proposed conference.

The Jeddah-based **Okaz** daily remarks in a front-page editorial that no peace in the Middle East will be achieved by the eviction of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon, because peace in the region is closely linked to a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The leading Saudi paper **Al-Bilad** asserts that the PLO has "achieved the greatest political and diplomatic victory in its history."

The United Arab Emirates' **Al-Khaleej** says the Palestinian fighters have proved that Israeli and U.S. weapons cannot destroy the Palestinian revolution.

Al-Ittihad of Abu Dhabi writes that while the fighters may be distributed to camps and given jobs in other Arab countries, the revolution will continue.

Writing in the Paris-based Arabic-language weekly magazine **Al-Watan Al-Arabi**, former Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi argues at length that the PLO eviction is only a pretext for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He says the invasion's real aim is to prepare for "the next Israeli blow, which will be directed at the Gulf states one after another, while Syria will be neutralised."

Here in Jordan, the tone has been bitter, though tinged with pride at the fierce resistance put up by the Palestinian commandos against the invading Israelis. The English-language **Jordan Times** notes: "There is enough honour in the Palestinian forces leaving Beirut to fill not one, but several states." It adds there is no shame in the dispersal, "for you are dispersed among other Arabs who look to you with silent, quiet respect."

Commenting on the election of Phalangist military leader Bashir Gemayel as president of Lebanon, **Ad-Dustour** says that the presidential election was conducted under unusual conditions created by the Israeli invasion.

These conditions, **Ad-Dustour** adds, have weakened the opposition to Gemayel and facilitated his election. The Jordanian daily goes on to say that the future of Lebanon and its destiny now depends on the policies of the new president, and whether he will rule as leader of the Phalangist Party or as the president of all Lebanon.

As president of all the Lebanese people, the paper explains, Gemayel should establish solid relations with the Muslim majority and restore their confidence. He is also required to maintain Lebanon's Arab identity, and rebuild bridges of trust and brotherhood with Arab states, the paper adds.

It also warns Gemayel against falling in the Israeli trap by signing a peace treaty with the Zionist state.

As president of Lebanon, **Ad-Dustour** continues, Gemayel must be the strongest in demanding an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces, because the country's dignity and sovereignty can never be preserved under foreign occupation.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan Kerry Waghorn

Cairo on a 'canvas'

Reviewed by Margot Badran

GREAT CAIRO : MOTHER OF THE WORLD
By Desmond Stewart
Cairo, American University of Cairo Press

ANYONE who visits Cairo should read Desmond Stewart's Great Cairo: Mother of the World It is an overwhelming task to write the story of a city whose history stretches back over millenia but Stewart does it well. The evocative epithet in the book's title is very much a living thing. Recently on a plane from Saana to Cairo a group of returning Egyptian workers were heard to say with excitement, "We are going home to Umm al-Dunya--Mother of the World."

Stewart's Cairo is a lyrical history. It is a labour of love written with deep feeling and obvious delight by one who has savoured the city Coming to Cairo in the late 'fifties, the author experienced life there in the 'sixties and 'seventies up to his untimely death in 1981. Working with a writer's special sensibility and with scholarly care, Stewart has produced a formidable history that bears the imprint of his special interests, inclinations, and tastes. We observe an acute mind busy reflecting upon Cairo's centuries-old experience and an eye sensitive to spectacle, monuments, and human rythms. The Cairo rich in ceremonials and vivid street life is portrayed by Stewart as if on a canvas where both the grand sweep and the detail are captured.

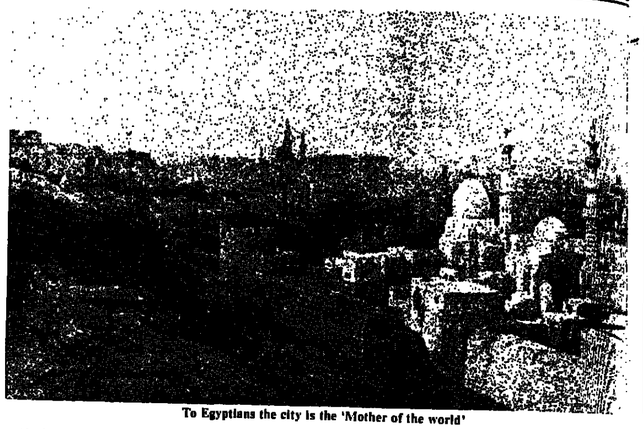
The book takes the reader from the capital's remotest origins when Memphis and Heliopolis commanded the headwaters of the Nile delta down to the present-day city bursting at its seams. The greater part of the book deals with Islamic Cairo whose history begins in the 7th century.

The river Nile, at first skirting and then piercing the city, central to its prosperity--indeed its very survival--forms the book's continuous thread. For tens of centuries with the Nile's high water mark at summer's end her swollen waters were ceremoniously unleashed with the annual "cutting of the canal" allowing the water to flow in this channel that went all the way to the Red Sea. Early this century the khalig or canal was paved over and today forms Port Said Street.

The book is arranged according to the ascendancy of ruling groups, an aid to those for whom Cairo's history is new. It helps the topographical growth of the city and successive styles of rule; most unusual to many will be the three chapters on the Mamluke slave-rulers.

The Islamic era was ushered in with the settlement of Fustat, the tented garrison town of the Bedouin troops sent from Arabia under the command of Amrihn al-As to conquer Egypt in mid-7th century. In this area which now forms the city's southern-most tip (excluding modern-day suburbs) was built in 642 the first mosque in Egypt.

The Mosque of Amr, standing today, was rebuilt and expanded many times over during the centuries. Two centuries later, Ibn Tulun who gained for Egypt and himself rule independent of the Abbasids in Baghdad, moved the capital to the north. The mosque he built there remains much as it was and is one of the marvels of Islamic architecture.



To Egyptians the city is the 'Mother of the world'

Moving the city northerly--to catch the cool bahri the breeze blowing in from the Mediterranean Sea--was repeated once again by the Fatimids when they chose a site for their palace-city in the 10th century. There the Fatimids, under whom culture and the arts peaked, built splendid monuments, evidence of which we can still see in what today constitutes the heart of the old city where in sight of Al-Azhar (the university and mosque complex founded by the Fatimids) modern tourists may be found thronging the souk of Khan Al-Khalili.

While rulers and dynasties of foreign extraction come and go, the Egyptian populace remains. The corps of indigenous religious scholars fanning out from Al-Azhar, and citizens like artisans and merchants, and the water carriers (for centuries in dispensible to the city) whom Stewart delights in describing, form the perennial population. They survive recurring plagues and the famines caused by a low Nile (the author provides graphic testimony as to some of the ways). Citizens go about their daily life, they build the monuments and execute works of art while partaking of the city's enduring rituals and ceremonials. The reader will take pleasure in Stewart's judicious use of eye-witness accounts throughout the centuries which heighten the sense of immediacy.

The author's treatment of the 19th century--when Muhammad Ali began the dynasty that was to end with Farouk--gives the reader a sense of the uneasy course as Egypt and Cairo modernised (made more difficult by external pressures) and discusses how for the first time the population began to split between the baladi or local and the frangi or foreign (an Arabisation of Frank) and points out some of its serial and social repercussions. W the author raises this significant p his book is not the place for elabor on the complexity of this far from s duality, results of which are felt ter every day.

Stewart's history of Cairo gu the reader through the labyrinth physical city and its rich soci while providing keys to its special rit. The visitor invariably sees m Cairos which all too often do not connected. Marvellous old m uments (many tucked away) and ches of street life that may belie ries old patterns all too often modern travellers.

Outsiders must learn how to Cairo and how to savour it. The helps visitors, taking them beyond dust to her eternal glories.

Contemporary fiction and its responsibility

By Ruth Abu Deeb

This is the second of two articles which consider the role played by contemporary English fiction in the diffusion of the image of the Arabs.

THE CHARACTER of the Arabs, as depicted in popular fiction, is in a state of moral turpitude. The Arabs become an evil to be eradicated, a child to be disciplined, an animal to be tamed. Thus an Israeli brigadier in "Eagle in the Sky" (Wilbur Smith, "Eagle in the Sky", Pan Books, 1975) says, "We'll have to give them one more beating," rather as one talks of spanking a recalcitrant child. In "Thirty-four East", Bailey, the American vice-president held hostage by Arabs' studies the (surprisingly) handsome face of the Arab before him, concluding, "This young man's forebears had been a great people once. But that was long ago and before their children's descent into a new barbarism." They could have made the desert bloom (Sic.) with their enemies, Bailey continues, but "they preferred to fight and refight lost battles, for they had fallen in love with murder."

Naturally, this image of the "barbaric" Arab is supported by diverse accounts of murderous--and cowardly -- attacks on the innocent and wounded. Not only do the Arabs attack the defenceless, they kill them in "horrible, lingering ways". They are tricky, too. Miriam, the Jewish girl in "Kibbutz" (Alan White, "Kibbutz", Barrie and Jenkins Ltd., 1970), says, "Moaning Arabs! You stayed still, stuck it as long as you could, then went forward in sympathy to...give him a speedy death. It was an old trick. When you got there,...you found him smiling, his rifle or his knife or his garotte cord ready to receive you." In "Thirty-four East", commandos go "prowling through the dark oasis searching for survivors of the massacre." and Bailey's faith in humanity is rocked when a grenade is lobbed into a carload of civilian reporters. Coupled with cowardice is an abuse of trust. In "Eagle in the Sky", in an attack at a wedding, "one of the assassins was a long-term and trusted employee of the catering firm."

Perhaps the Arabs might be forgiven their tactics if they were dedicated fighters but, as we read in "Kibbutz" "they were trackers, cold-blooded murderers; they went in, knocked out sentries, came out again and took their money...only the fear of death could keep them down, and then, not for long. Mercenaries were always prepared to risk their lives for a coin or two." To complete the picture, we read of "congenital liars", of "half-honest" Arabs, of "tame" Arabs, of an Arab proprietor "almost wriggling with pleasure" because an Israeli girl has come to his shop.

Moral calibre is lacking. Sexual desire is not. It is rampant. And deviant. Rape, homosexuality, lesbianism, drug-induced sexual satisfaction abound, in "Endgame". Amer is totally degraded at the live-sex show in Copenhagen and Baydr al-Fay in "The Pirate", once married to his American mistress, humiliates her, scornfully allowing her full sexual licence, provided she does not sleep with a Jew. Rape is common--of the enemy and of a compatriot, as with Fathiya, the beautiful Egyptian, raped by two Arabs. How fortunate that an upright Englishman is there to redeem her! Indeed, there are only two "normal" relationships involving Arbs. Admittedly, Baydr al-Fay's daughter loves a Syrian, but only after displaying nymphomaniac tendencies and an affair with her father's secretary, a man employed by the Israelis.

It is also very often in the context of sexual violence that reference is made to Islam. It may be the Egyptian sergeant in "Zion Road", shooting two Palestinians for almost raping an Israeli, with the words, "What do you think we Muslims are, a rabble without pride? We are Arabs, the army of Islam." Or Baydr al-Fay's wife, stopping her would-be Arab rapists with "We were married according to the Koran in the eyes of Allah!"

Whatever the case, Islam, one of the oldest spheres of Western prejudice, is mentioned in unpleasant contexts, becoming linked in the reader's mind with sex in its more degrading forms. This prejudice can only be reinforced when on the first page of "Valley of the Assassins" one reads of "the evil mysteries of Islam's buried past", "Thirty-four East" men and women "who could indiscriminately bomb, pillage and murder" are described as "men who had made their peace with Allah and now desired to die only in the service of Islam."

The approach to the Palestinian question is divided. "Thirty-four East", "Eagle in the Sky" and "The Pirate" are hostile, depicting the Palestinians in the worst possible terms. In "Endgame" and "A Clash of Hawks" (Robert Charles, "A Clash of Hawks", Hale, 1976), however, there would appear to be a real attempt to put forward the Palestinian case. In "Endgame", Miriam, the Israeli, says of the refugees, "It's horrible. They're jammed together in tents and huts. Dogs live better. I wonder how the kibbutzniks can stand it, knowing of the poverty just over the sand dune." And we read of the colonies of refugees which "surrounded the Lebanese capital, crowded into shacks and hovels, living in huts built from wooden crates... They might have settled down, here and elsewhere....But the Palestinians had a dream, a dream of return. In "A Clash of Hawks", there is Salah, "a camp-generation Palestinian. He had been born here in this wretched camp. He had starved here and suffered here, and he had watched his parents die here in the depths of despair." In the same book, Malach, editor of an Israeli newspaper, begins by saying, "the price of our reunion has been another great dispersion, that of the Palestine Arabs who now suffer as much as any Jew has suffered" but he finishes condescendingly: "Let us be truly generous. Let us give them a few miles of coastline for their relaxation with Acre for their capital and port." And very often, although the plight of the refugee is mentioned--perhaps to cast the Israeli in the role of forgiving liberal--there is usually some counteract comment or a reminder of the Ar persecutions.

The writers of the fiction discuss here did not create the present situation--they are elaborating on existing stereotypes in their culture which possess good "box-office" appeal. But their work reinforces the situation. These stereotypes have helped to erase the human aspect of the subject- matter. For this, the writers and those like them who have contributed to this distortion, if they cannot be blamed, they cannot escape the burden of responsibility.

Antonia's war

by Faith Evans

LITTLE RESISTANCE
By Antonia Hunt
Leo Cooper/Secker

The only sign in this book that the author's considerable charms did so on the grounds that she was not sufficiently "douce," the essential quality that a Frenchman looks for in a wife.

"Douce" Antonia was not, and we can be glad of it; it's her forthright spirit that makes her story such a beguiling one.

Trapped in Nazi-occupied France without her parents, Antonia Lyon-Smith, an English teenager, spent the war years shunting from one zone of the country to another, dragging her teddy-bear behind her. Often travelling under a false name, in constant fear of arrest, she had the unnerving habit of declaring "the English will win the war." In each of her refuges, she left a trail of broken French hearts and tender substitute parents.

In 1943 she was unwittingly drawn into the Resistance through a carelessly signed letter. Arrest was followed by fierce interrogation and a five-month imprisonment in the Paris headquarters of the Gestapo. Covered in festering sores so virulent that her bare spine was exposed, Antonia saved her own life by wisely accepting the marriage proposal of a besotted German interpreter. Soon afterwards, de Gaulle marched triumphantly through Paris.

Antonia Hunt (as she now is) was inspired to write her memoirs by the chance discovery, on reading Gilles Perrault's "Red Orchestra" 30 years later, that she had been a minor Resistance heroine. One of the great pleasures of her book lies in the fact that she is not a professional writer (though she has been ill served by her publishers whose elimination of misprints and general unevenness would not have detracted from the spontaneity of the writing). When describing how P G Wodehouse came to visit her in her Paris cell, she spares us the extended analysis which, in view of recent controversy over his political susceptibilities, we might have expected from a less ingenuous commentator. Uncertain about Wodehouse's motives, Antonia just closed her eyes and pretended to be asleep. That's resistance.

Henry Matar

The changing scene of Arab culture

PARADOXICALLY enough, despite the partial victory Arabs won over Israel in the 1973 October war, the whole region fell further under the influence of Western thought and way of life, despite awareness that the West, led by U.S.A ; supported Israel. The general trend, before the war, the outcome of Arab self-criticism in the wake of 1967 June defeat, had been towards consolidating the Arab stand against the same influence the region now succumbed to.

The October, War itself, with the Arab embargo on oil exports to U.S.A. and to any other country supporting Israel, was the practical expression of that stand. Yet the very self-criticism that had brought about the call for anti-Western procedures was at the same time breeding a feeling of an inferiority complex within the Arab mind. This made certain Arab leaders believe that it was high time Arabs had adopted Western thought in order to be able to understand their persecutors and try to change their attitude What a fallacy.

Still others began to preach that Arab defeat at the hands of Israel was due to the nation's going astray from the way of God. Naturally enough, the West and especially the U.S.A. took full advantage of these different tendencies.

One of the greatest success the West and American scored was in the area of information and propaganda. Western mass-media technology was used well so that the Arabs became convinced that if the West, and especially the U.S.A., had taken an unfriendly stand towards Arabs struggle with Israel, they, the Arabs, were to blame. Had they not antagonised Western public opinion with their demagoguery? Had they not offered a native and poor sort of propaganda that did more harm than good? Had they not, likewise, miserably failed to convey to the Western and American mind the truth about Israel? And finally, had not the Arabs better change their whole approach to the West so that, mutual understanding could come. The Arabs then might eventually win favour with that part of the world they had antagonised.

Indeed, such was the successful effect of Western propaganda that almost all Arab states took the bait. Whether deliberately or unconsciously, the Arabmedia began to pave the way for Western cultural domination, over the Arab elite. Some Arab T.V. programmes are no more than copies of their American or British counterparts.

At the other end of the scale, the Arab masses are very often invited to watch and hear a kind of literature that goes back to the tribal stage and that reinforces tribal customs and feuds. The genuinely enlightened Arab individual struggles to retain national identity.

And matters took on more serious dimensions when the West set out to exercise its economic impact upon the Third World, so that the oil embargo of 1973 would not be repeated. The time was ripe for the Arabs to think seriously about modern technology and technological development. But, being a part of the Third World, the Arab states were caught in the mesh of the dominance--dependence pattern of economic relationship. If they accepted the products of the highly developed industrialised countries, the best they could expect in return was a smattering of superficial technological knowledge training. It was imposed from above rather than allowed to grow from within, and thus would never bear fruit.

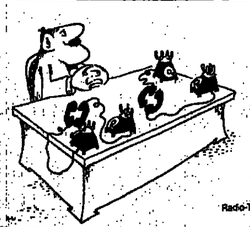
Technology could be restricted to extractional, services and tertiary industry, and would not rise above the level of clothmaking, mining, repairs and the like. For the poor countries foreign capital would still be needed to run the wheels of even these primary industries.

And Foreign capital would lead to further exploitation and monopoly. Foreign loans would be forthcoming but had to be paid off through the importation of equipment and machinery from the creditor. Often foreign man-power also had to be employed for a certain period of time.

Administration and infrastructure might assume an indigenous veneer but industry would still be restricted to non-exportable goods, and the society's consumer rather than productive character would be re-inforced.

But why Western influence succeeded so highly in the period 1973-1980? Fundamentally it was the rise of a class of native intermediaries and agents, who began to thrive on the commission they gained from their publicization and sale of foreign made products; cars, machines, stereos, furniture and even food. The more this beneficiary class accumulates capital, the more tightly it tries to keep the grip of the benefactor. And the more capital it accumulates, the greater are its chances to move to forefront of political and economic leadership. The sum result of all this is that Arabs have been drawn into the net of the utilitarian type of society, with the foreign-tied growing proliteering class at the helm.

How this affects education and especially Jordanian education, and what changes in educational theory and practice it has brought about will be our next topic.



Radio-TV Ja Vola Tout/Lausanne

The Mideast's campus explosion

By Sarah Graham-Brown

LONDON--Higher education has become a growth industry in the Middle East, particularly in the oil-rich states where going to college has usually meant going abroad. Though many students still choose education in the U.S. or Europe, the new universities and colleges that open every year in the region give them the option of staying closer to home.

The number of pupils completing secondary education is growing in most states and university degrees are fashionable--but often regardless of subject or quality. Scientific subjects, particularly engineering and medicine, draw the brightest high school students, accounting for 42 per cent of college enrollments in the Middle East and North Africa in 1975. But in the Gulf States , Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Sudan, and Lebanon students in the sciences account for 30 per cent or less.

In Saudi Arabia , which has established seven universities in the past twenty years, an engineering school dean is concerned that "too many students are taking the easy route" of a liberal arts education. Kuwait , which has the oldest university in the Gulf, (since 1978) has promoted science education from primary school onward but the arts and social science enrollments there are still high. Yet in Bahrain university studies in technology are so popular that the government has had to build more technical schools.

Student enrollments have increased not only because of the expansion of university places but also because education is free for nationals in a number of countries including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Egypt, and Iraq. Egypt's twelve universities are now overwhelmed with applicants, and admission to all departments depends solely on marks achieved in examinations.

In many countries women are present on university campuses in more than token numbers, though they often still face restrictions. In Egypt women comprised 47 per cent (138,052) of all students in 1978-79. In 1952 the figure was 7.5 per cent : At Damascus University more than 60 per cent of students in biology, pharmacy, and dentistry are women, but there are few in mathematics or geology. Nowhere in the Middle East are many women enrolled in engineering--probably the most prestigious department in most Arab universities.

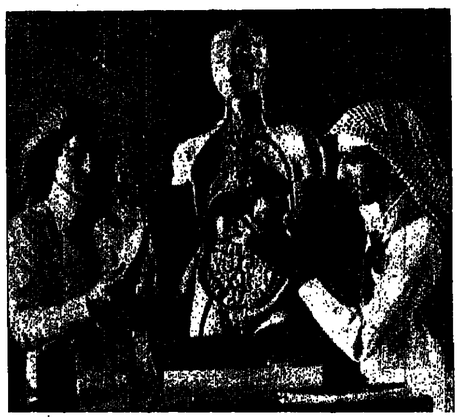
In the gulf several states have completely segregated higher education, notably the Emirates and Saudi Arabia. At Kuwait University women are sometimes taught in the same buildings as men, but in different sessions. Women outnumber men because, unlike men, they do not have the option of studying abroad.

The struggle to match quantity with quality is particularly evident in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and the Gulf states. Nasser's Egypt was the first Arab country to embark on a mass education program at all levels, and for many years Cairo University served as a "mother university" in the Arab world. But today Egypt's university system suffers chronic problems. The rising number of students has not been matched by increases in staff, expansion of buildings, or allocation of equipment; the result has been a decline in standards.

Syrian and Iraqi universities also suffer overcrowding, poor staff-student ratios, rigid curricula, and uneven teaching quality, but the scale of the difficulties is smaller. Planning and coordination among universities , government, employers, and states still leave room for improvement.

(The Middle East)

The number of women students has grown dramatically



Saudi Arabia has established seven universities in twenty years

Goodbye blackboards, Hello computers

By Donn Barrett

Computers are fast becoming a familiar part of classroom learning for Americans of all ages. From three-year-olds to college professors and business people, Americans are learning the endless possibilities of the computer as a device for solving problems (in addition to its usual role as a useful source of stored information).

Many colleges and universities, such as California's Stanford University, offer summertime "computer camps" for elementary and secondary school children who attend basic courses in operating and understanding computers. Already, as many as 15,000 of the approximately 100,000 elementary and secondary schools in the United States are using computers as teaching tools in the classroom, according to a recent survey.

With the assistance of the computer, young Americans pick up ideas and skills much quicker than with more traditional teaching tools, such as books and blackboards. Computers are now used to teach young students concepts of mathematics and to provide a range of facts, such as geographic locations and the names of U.S. states and foreign countries.

As a learning device, the computer can provide drill and practice exercises and can also be used to teach complex science and advanced mathematics. By projecting visual images on the computer screen, the student can actually "see" the movement of numbers during a complex multiplication problem. The student can also "see" whether a correct measurement is being taken by a ruler. In this manner, the computer is able to cut through the mystery of mathematics and technology, and bring these disciplines within reach of most students.

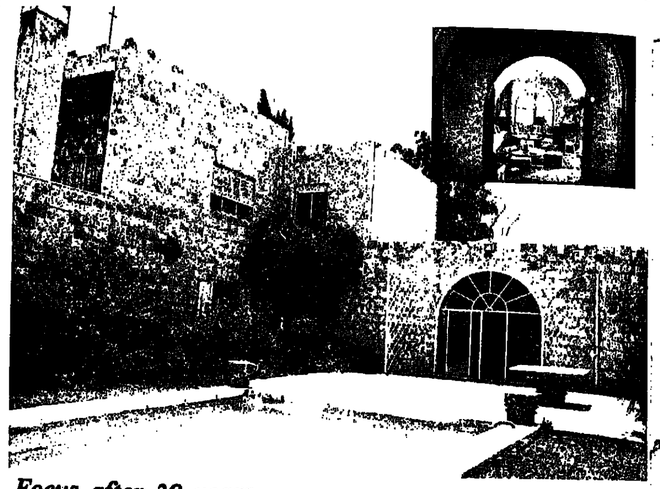
As a problem-solving device in the classroom, U.S. educators believe the uses of the computer are just about endless. Some educators believe that the change from traditional teaching methods to computers will ultimately alter the way people think, since computers demand a very precise, step-by-step approach to problem analysis.

Computer experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have developed a computer language for children, according to The New York Times. It allows youngsters to write simple computer programs for exercises involving geometric shapes, such as a triangle. Children are able to type commands or guidelines into the computer to create other geometric shapes from the basic triangle and thus solve a variety of mathematical problems.

Computer use is already showing tangible results. Secondary school students who have acquired knowledge about science and mathematics through the use of computers and computer language are finding new opportunities for summer employment. Students are finding jobs as computer programmers or tutors for business people and others who want to learn about computers, reports Gerri Noonan Ebersole, a California mathematics teacher.

"It is the resourcefulness, combined with a solid foundation in math, science and computers, that will bring these young people continued success in the computerized society that is rapidly evolving," adds Ebersole.

(USICA)



Focus after 30 years

House and owners gain recognition

By Yasir Sakr
Special to The Jerusalem Star

YOU HAVE to look sharply in order to distinguish the house of Wasfi Al-Tal. The house lies about five kilometres west of Suweileh on the Amman-Salt road on top of a 40-dunum wooded mountain, and is almost totally obscured by a thick cypress forest. It was nominated recently for the Agha Khan Award for Islamic architecture.

"We bought the land after a long, hard search," says Mrs. Sa'dia Al-Tal, widow of the late prime minister, who can remember every detail of everything concerning the house. "Soon after we bought it, my husband Wasfi built that room by himself," she said, pointing to the northern side of the house. "He used the rubble on the site to erect the 80-centimetre-thick walls of the room. In cold weather they are efficient insulators; with heat from the fireplace you can forget it is winter."

Mrs. Tal spoke of the building of the house while reclining in a bamboo chair in the back courtyard overlooking the nearby valley. Her affection for the house was evident in the way she spoke, and in the way the gravel paths twisted around the contours of the hill, flanked by flowerbeds.

"We built the other parts of the house gradually with time. We avoided the use of concrete as much as we could; that is why the stone bearing walls are so thick. Rooms of large spans were cross-vaulted."

Organic growth. The Tals didn't originally have an overall plan or design for the house. "The house grew up organically, adapting to the topography of the site, and according to our new needs. It was complete, nearly in its final shape, in 1967."

The dwelling clearly reflects a special personal style. "We wanted it to look like a castle," Mrs. Tal said. The crusted rocky face of the external walls illustrates what she means. According to Mrs. Tal it represents the spirit of the local architecture.

"Historically Jordan, in comparison with its neighbours, wasn't a focus of civilisation. While the others enjoyed cultural growth and exchange, like Egypt and Syria, Jordan was separated and deprived of these active cultural movements.

That in turn was reflected in its architecture, which was embodied in humble, small-scale vernacular residences. It was intuitive and human.

"Sometimes a situation like that of Jordan can be desirable in a world charged with dynamic vitalism, where everything is going fast. We felt exactly that way, and we decided our house should be secluded and modest."

Mrs. Tal treats her guests to a tasty sweet home-made jam. "It is extracted from roses," she says, "and is known in Anatolia as 'gubshak'. Wasfi used to make it with tools he made himself.

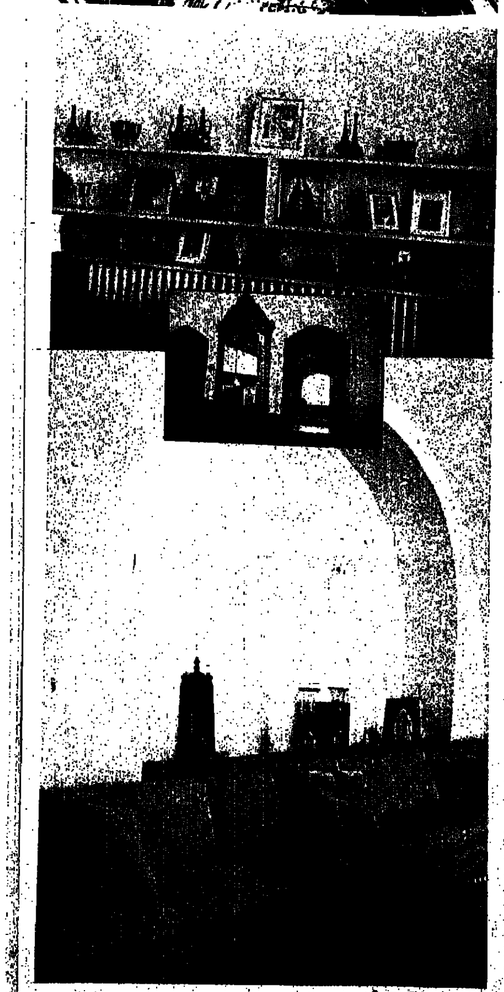
"Wasfi's favourite hobby was gardening. He landscaped the whole garden, building the rubble retaining walls to prevent erosion. He was constantly tending my flowers, which he planted everywhere--the wild oriental flowers like jasmine and narcissus. I am not fond of western strains."

On the interior of the house, one finds walls and ceilings covered with white stucco. Niches are carved into the thick walls as showcases and shelves for antiquities and books. Floors covered largely by oriental carpets change in level from room to room.

But the furniture dominates the interior. Carefully selected and positioned, the pieces are in red, green and blue. All of this, with the control and play of light through wooden grilles in the windows, gives the space an atmosphere of oriental intimacy.

Mrs. Tal likes her living room most. This room is entered from the main entrance of the house through an elevated foyer containing a mosaic-tiled pond. The room has a view on one side through a circular arch opening on the valley, and opens a patio and swimming pool on the other side.

The ground floor is devoted to living and dining rooms and spaces for formal functions, along with utilities, kitchen and bath. The upper floor is for the bedrooms and their arch-framed terraces.



Osama El-Sharif photos

Salt: Rich in old forgotten beauty

By John Lofthouse

OUT OF the abundance of subjects and places of interest for the photographer in Jordan, there is a town that's only a half an hour's drive from the centre of Amman. Salt is a town which is very much neglected by tourist and photographer alike--which is very unfortunate, because it does hold many surprises.

To get there, you follow the University Road, which continues on through the small town of Suweileh. A stop near the mosque in Suweileh will give you an excellent vantage point from which to shoot the sweeping valley that stretches as far as the eye can see to Jerash. To reach Salt, continue along the road out of Suweileh until it forks. The road on the left goes to Fuhais and Mahas, but you want the road on the right which, if you continue along it, will take you right into Salt.

The "Circle" in the centre of the town is a good starting point from which to explore Salt, which nearly became Jordan's first capital and seat of government under King Abdullah. Stroll up one of the quaint and very narrow winding streets, and check out the older houses and shops. They provide rich material for the photographer, perhaps more than do the modern buildings. This stems not from their historical association or sentiment, but on account of their formal qualities, their texture and the patination that only time can create.

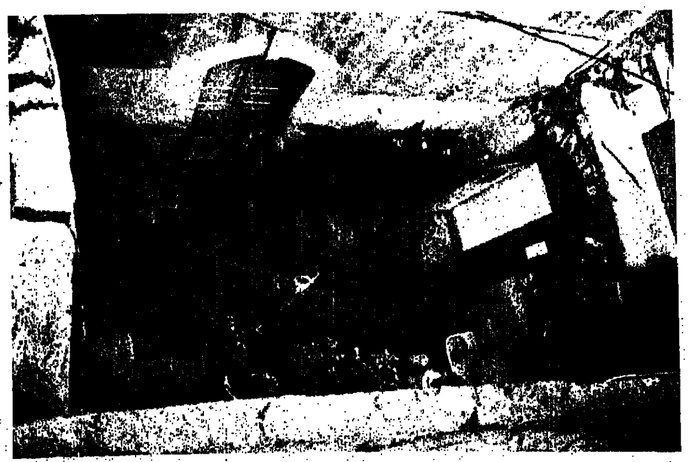
Many of the buildings in Salt display carved stonework and intricate wrought-iron designs. Above many of the doorways one can find inscriptions from the Koran carved in the lintels. With subjects like this, it's interesting to seek details rather than whole buildings. Isolate interesting small bits from their surroundings, and concentrate on selecting a part which the eye, roving over the whole of the building, may miss.

The labyrinth of winding narrow streets and steps themselves can also make for interesting photographic compositions. Take note of the wooden doorways with their wrought-iron locks of bygone days.

If you're lucky, as I was, you may be invited to photograph the interior of one of these buildings. Some of them seem to have been built without any kind of plan. One such house was built around a large cave, which served as a kitchen and could be reached from five different levels within the house.

To wind up your little expedition, take a walk through the market with its colourful wares. With colour film, some fine compositions can be obtained showing the contrast between all those gaudy coloured plastic household items and the antique doors and windows they hang from.

Salt is a town which is very much neglected by tourists and photographers alike...



(For above) The Abu Jaber house in the centre of Salt. Obviously a grand building (centre right) in the past. This structure now serves as an apartment building. This building (centre left) was probably some sort of warehouse. Note the iron work and floral relief on the lintel. A look (above) at the courtyard inside one of the houses. This particular house utilized a cave for use as a kitchen, which could be reached from five levels within the house. (Left) One of the stairways that twist and turn up the hills from the centre of town.

The successful team with its escorts

Paraplegic athletes win honours in England

By Jane Sharpe
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

A TEAM of 13 enthusiastic Jordanian athletes recently returned from the annual International Olympics for the Paralysed at Stoke Mandeville, England, with four silver medals, greatly inspired to promote sports for the disabled here in Jordan.

"Stoke Mandeville was a precious opportunity to meet people experienced in sports for the disabled from many different national and international organizations," said Akram Musarweh of the Jordan Youth Organization and team manager for the olympic competitors.

With 32 countries represented and 550 competitors, Jordan's team, accompanied by three coaches, two doctors, two escorts and their team manager, had ample opportunity to make new friends, exchange ideas and gain new insights about disabled sporting activities.

"Now we have a much better foundation and the correct basis for developing sports for the disabled in Jordan, with the right basic rules and regulations, and the correct channels to link us to other organizations. We also have a more comprehensive idea of the kinds of sports that are suited to individuals with different kinds of disabilities. We learned that handicapped people can play every kind of sport except football. That was new for us. Now we have to prepare coaches, equipment and facilities to cater for these," Musarweh explained.

Sporting activities for the blind and deaf need also to be arranged and an assessment is currently being made to set priorities in the use of money, facilities and manpower available. Musarweh said that a joint programme with the College of Physical Education at Jordan University to train coaches and provide special courses on sports for the disabled may also be arranged.

For the team members themselves Stoke Mandeville was an enriching and uplifting experience.

"They are the first team of Jordanians who could overcome their isolation and met other handicapped people from around the world, gaining a new sense of acceptance of their handicap and a better self-concept," said Sameha Bazzareh who accompanied the team.

"At first some of our team members were afraid to meet new people, but by the end of the games they were all mixing freely and making friends with people of different languages and nationalities, exchanging national emblems and addresses so they could maintain contact later," Bazzareh said.

"In striving to overcome their problems and the sense of being disabled, the handicapped can acheive more than a normal person. They can become heros. It is a great challenge for human nature," said Musarweh.

And Jordan's team did achieve a measure of heroism in their personal efforts, both physical and psychological, and returned with the first four silver medals in Jordan's history of participation in international sporting events.

Aida Sheshani, 23, gained two silver medals in 100 and 200 metre wheelchair races, while Sana Haisa, 14, and Nabil Nicola 22, both won silver medals in slalom races.

Their success and the overall effect of the Stoke Mandeville experience will provide greater incentive for future participation and a sense of pride in their achievements, personally and for their country.

"The team members are very enthusiastic and want to continue to train. They have taken to exercising at home which many of them never did before. Some want to go on and study recreational activities for the handicapped in America, and we have been invited to attend the games in Hawaii next year and in Illinois in 1984," Bazzareh said.

Right : Handicapped people can play every kind of sport except football

Below left: Mansour Sabah al-Aish took part in weight-lifting, shot-put and discus events

Below right: Aida Shieshani, winner of silver medals for 100 and 200 metre races, with coach Munther Hunidi and escort Mr. Fendi

Canada's New Capitalists

TORONTO--DESPITE THE economic deep freeze one group of Canadian entrepreneurs has boarded the small-business bandwagon and is raking in big profits. It is a group that keeps its expectations realistic, its debt ratio low, and its attention alert to advice. It admits ignorance of high finance and is willing to wait for rewards, plowing profits back into fledgling enterprises.

This group has worked its way through the nation's kitchens, factories, typing pools, and middle- management offices to independence. The entrepreneurial group consists of women of all ages and could well be the nucleus of a new female capitalism.

These days the U.S. and Canada are awash with surveys that show women taking the entrepreneurial plunge more frequently than men, and following the yellow brick road to proprietorship for different reasons. When a team from Queen's University questioned 275 Ontario women proprietors, "challenge" was ranked as the women's primary reason for striking out on their own. The next most important reason was "being one's own boss," and there were only scattered votes for "monetary reward."

As one woman observes, "You learn a lot about your capabilities by putting yourself on the line. I get great satisfaction from having dared, done it, and been successful."

A recent three-year study by the Thorne Riddell accounting firm shows that new businesses owned by women have a higher survival rate (47 per cent) than those owned by men (25 per cent). Thorne Riddell researchers concluded that the tendency of women to seek help without embarrassment and to make realistic projections without apology is working in their favour.

Other characteristics also have surfaced in surveys to suggest that women entrepreneurs have an edge on their male counterparts--particularly in today's hostile economic climate. A Small Business Secretariat study, for example, found that women owners generally use their savings as start-up capital. A 1978 study by the U.S. Government reported the same thing, and that they tend to meet operational costs primarily from income, with suppliers and banks in an auxiliary role.

This could mean that women continue to be wary of discrimination by financial institutions and big business, or that they try to get by on a modest cushion of capital. Whatever the reason, the women seem to keep their debt loads to reasonable size, avoiding the scourge of high interest payments.

Women also are more likely to exhibit a sense of independence and staying power. More than two thirds of those interviewed for the secretariat study said they had made their own way into business, quashing the notion that most enterprises run by women have been handed over by a father or spouse. Four out of five women surveyed reported they had never before owned a business. Thorne Riddell found that many men had owned more than seven businesses.

The figures also show that women exhibit a spunky penchant for risk. Revenue Canada's Taxation Statistics for 1969 through 1979 showed that women were becoming owners at three times the rate of men and that the percentage of female to male proprietors in Canada had more than doubled during the decade, to 36 per cent. In addition, according to Thorne Riddell, fewer women were running retail operations and more were in manufacturing and had franchises.

Forecasters say about 60,000 new businesses will be incorporated in Canada in the next year, and that women probably will be running most of them. Almost 52,000 Ontarians since 1975 may have found employment because of women's enterprise, so female proprietors could soon be making a significant dent in unemployment statistics. There is clearly a new female capitalism, and women are savoring it.

(Canadian Business)

"Women entrepreneurs have an edge on their male counterparts"

Solution to this week's Star Puzzler

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Sandra Betzina's
Sew with flair

How to prevent shifting seams

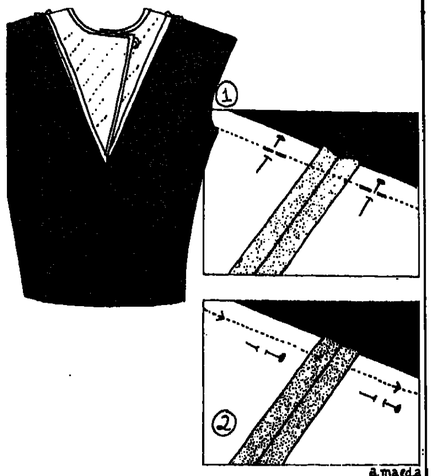
WHEN JOINING a bodice to a skirt, we like seams to match up perfectly. A true perfectionist will redo a seam several times to get a flawless match; the rest of us will just move on in the project and hope that no one examines the garment too closely. Recently I discovered a technique that is foolproof for matching seams.

In some lightweight fabrics, sewing over a pin placed perpendicular to the seam will not cause a problem. As the fabric weight increases, however, the same technique will cause the thread to drag at the point the machine needle encounters the pin.

If you examine your seam closely, you will notice that the stitch length changed at that point (Illus. 1). This thread drag weakens the seam at this point, and stress in this area will cause the seam to pop.

Changing the pin placement will eliminate this problem and still prevent the seam from moving during the sewing process. Place the pin parallel to the seam with the pin head facing you one inch from the raw edge of the seam (Illus. 2).

Do not pull out the pin as you sew and risk a shifting in fabric position. By placing the pin one inch away from the raw edge, it is possible simply to sew right by the pin. The one-inch placement allows enough room for the seam to be sewn and the presser foot to pass by without the necessity of removing the pin.



Placing pins perpendicular to the seam can result in a longer stitch at the point where the needle passes over the pin (1); to avoid this problem, place pins parallel to the seam and 1 inch from the raw edge (2).

Breast of chicken milanese

By Gunter Kilian, executive chef Marriot Hotel, Amman

Ingredients

- 4 chicken breasts, skinless, boneless, each cut in half lengthwise approx. 70g. each.
- 4 medium size eggs
- 50g flour
- 200gparmesan cheese
- 6 medium size tomatoes, approx. 800g.
- 1 medium size onion
- 2 cloves of garlic
- 4l water
- 150gbutter
- 50g vegetable oil
- 300gspaghetti
- 4 lemon slices
- Salt
- White pepper
- Nutmeg
- Basil

Method

- Flatten chicken breasts; mix the parmesan cheese with the eggs to a batter. Next dip the breasts first into the flour, then into the egg and cheese batter, put aside.
- Peel and dice the tomatoes. Chop the onion and the garlic. Use 50g. butter to sautee the onions and garlic, add the diced tomatoes. 1 teaspoon of salt 1/4 teaspoon of pepper and 1/4 teaspoon of Basil. Let simmer for 20 minutes.
- To cook spaghetti, bring the water to a boil, add 50g. of salt, then cook spaghetti, till tender. Then rinse it under cold water in a strainer to remove the starch. Let it dry and to reheat sautee it in 50g butter and season with 1/4 teaspoon of nutmeg.
- Next heat up 50g of butter and the vegetable oil together and sautee the chicken breasts on both sides until golden brown.
- Cover your dinner plates with the tomato sauce first then put the spaghetti on one half and 2 half chicken breast each on the other half of the plates and garnish the chicken breasts with 1 Lemon slice on each plate.

All things considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Seatbelt safety

IN JORDAN we have a rather high annual rate of road traffic accidents: one to each 10½ vehicles. Perhaps this is due to our somewhat competitive mode of driving.

Each one of us wants to get ahead of the other fellow, as if it were a daily rally.

Police have tried to curb speeding by giving out traffic citations. This has had only partial effect on some drivers, and on others little or no effect. As a patrolman remarked, "To some, paying the fine is no more than buying a pack of cigarettes. It only annoys them that they have to waste their time going to the court to pay it."

In countries that have long faced the problem of speeding on the roads and the consequent results of traffic accidents, they have found that the use of safety seatbelts coupled with a maximum speed limit of 55 miles (80 -90 kilometres) an hour in open areas, and much less in populated areas, to be an effective way of reducing not only the accident rate but the extent of injuries to those involved in collisions. Lower speeds reduce the force of impact of the passenger on collision, especially for those riding in the front seat, where they are apt to go crashing into the windshield if an accident does occur.

The most common injuries in road accidents are long-bone fractures (arms and legs) and head injuries. If the victim suffers a broken arm or leg, the doctors tell us, this is fairly simple to repair. A cast is put around the limb and in six weeks, or perhaps three months, it is removed and the arm or leg is as good as new, with only a little wasting of muscle that can be remedied by exercises. And with the new lining materials for casts, the wearer has only the slightest amount of itching while he's got the thing on.

There is the compound fracture as well. Here the bone fragment punctures muscle tissue and skin. This needs only an operation of a few hours to repair, plus the subsequent cast.

Now on to the head. Along with cranial injuries comes damage to the face. Last winter I attended a dentists' conference here in Amman where, along with other subjects, there were lectures on the repair of facial injuries caused by road accidents. These dental surgeons and plastic surgeons had prepared their material with "before and after" slides. They were unbelievable. In one case, there was a slide showing the condition of the accident victim upon arrival at hospital. I couldn't tell where the features where supposed to be. It looked like a plate of chopped meat from the butcher shop. By staring a little harder I did recognise an eyeball dangling from the upper left corner of the picture.

The doctor cleans out the little scraps of this and that, and sews up the remainder, so the wounds will heal and prevent infection. He makes sure that the air passage--a hole--is clear so that the patient can breathe, and that the entrance to the digestive system is also open so that nutrients can pass to the stomach.. If the jaw is broken only in two or three places, then the surgeon can drill holes in the adjoining fragments and hold them together with wire loops. If there is more damage, he places a heavier wire under a skin flap to approximate the natural jawline, and does his best to line up the fragments along this foundation. If there are any teeth left, they are also wired down.

When he has done all this, and the swelling has gone down and healing taken place, the patient looks like something out of a late-night horror movie.

The physician proceeds to build the face again. This can be accomplished in as little as five or six operations, over a period of only a year, with the medico borrowing slices of bone from other parts of the body such as the hip bone to sculpt and mould what is termed a "socially acceptable" face, so that people won't scream and run away when they see the patient. What these doctors were able to accomplish was truly remarkable.

Head injuries with brain damage are far more complicated. There can be unconsciousness, temporary or permanent, motor dysfunctions inability to control arms or legs, talk or eat--and sensory disturbances: inability to see, and hear--or loss of the sense of touch. Educational films on TV show the hapless victims, who will spend the rest of their lives in wheelchairs because of a car accident. But we somehow have defensive mechanisms in our thinking that tell us that it could never happen to us.

A great deal of these injuries need never have happened had the victims been wearing seatbelts and travelling at the recommended speeds for the condition of the road. The Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents and The Royal Scientific Society Centre for Building Research held a seminar last year discussing laws to make seatbelts mandatory and limiting the maximum speed to 90 kilometres an hour; but do we have to be told? Couldn't we install seatbelts and use them for our own protection? Certainly they cost much less than possible hospital bills, not to mention the possible months of pain and suffering.

Is it really so important to get one or two carlengths ahead of the other fellow? If you are one of those who just has to mash the accelerator to the floorboards why not save all of this energy and next year register in the annual Jordan rally, and in the meantime drive the city streets in a moderate manner befitting the conditions.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

TO CLEAN GAS OVEN

Grease splashed and food spilt in an oven should be wiped off with newspaper before the oven is cold. The racks and shelves can afterwards be boiled or washed with boiling water and plenty of washing soda. They should then be replaced and dried by lighting the oven for a few minutes. Occasionally the burners themselves should be cleaned out with a piece of wire. Most gas stoves have movable sections in the hot plate, which can all be lifted off and cleaned in the same way.

Tarzan
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO COME HERE AND RULE THE HO-DON WITH AN IRON HAND!
YOU USE YOUR POWER TO DESTROY!
AS LONG AS I HOLD THIS, I DO AS I PLEASE!
BESIDES, I WAS ELECTED!
I'M AFRAID HE'S RIGHT-- WE DID CHOOSE HIM.
WE SIMPLY HAD NO ALTERNATIVE.
IT WAS A QUESTION OF SURVIVAL.
SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST!
IT'S THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE!
YOU ARE NO LONGER IN A SURVIVAL SITUATION!
I CAN LEAD YOU OUT OF HERE.
YEAH? WELL, MAYBE WE DON'T WANT TO BE RESCUED!
I THOUGHT NOT.
POWER IS ALL THAT MATTERS TO YOU.
SO WHAT? WE, LIKE, GOT IT PRETTY NICE HERE, Y'KNOW?
AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF PAL-UL-DON, YOU BECOME WHAT YOU FEAR!
NOT A VERY PLEASANT THOUGHT, AT THAT!
THE HO-DON ARE MY FRIENDS, YET YOU HUNT THEM LIKE ANIMALS!
YOU RULE BY FEAR!
I'LL TELL YOU WHAT, CHUM...
...SINCE YOUR PAL'S LEG IS BUSTED...
...I'M GONNA GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO TAKE HIS PLACE IN THE HUNT!
GAWN...
HERE'S HOW IT WORKS-- YOU RUN... WE FOLLOW. WE CATCH YOU... YOU'RE DEAD!
SIMPLE.
BEWARE, WILLIS! IN THE JUNGLE, THE HUNTER MAY BECOME THE PREY.
TARZAN ®
Trademark TARZAN Owned by Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc. and Used by Permission
8/1 /2659

Tarzan
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
IN THE VALLEY BEYOND A-LUR, THE HO-DON CITY OF LIGHT, A BIZARRE HUNT IS ABOUT TO BEGIN...
JUST TO MAKE THINGS...FAIR... YOU GET A HEAD START TO THAT FLAG!
I BLOW YOUR HEAD OFF, AND ONE OF YOUR FRIENDS TAKES YOUR PLACE.
AND IF I CHOOSE NOT TO RUN?
MAYBE I'LL GIVE THE PRINCE ANOTHER CHANCE!
HE GOT AWAY ONCE, BUT I DON'T THINK HE'LL GET FAR WITH THAT BUSTED LEG.
DON'T EXPECT ANY HELP FROM THESE OTHER GUYS.
THE MONGOT-MEN ARE AFRAID OF THIS RIFLE...
...AND ADAMS AND WINSTON ARE AFRAID OF ME!
C'MON, BABY, LET'S GET STARTED. I'M GETTIN' TIRED.
TARZAN ®
Trademark TARZAN Owned by Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc. and Used by Permission
AH, STACY... YOU'RE SUCH A SWEET THING...
SURVIVAL HAS A WAY OF BRINGING OUT THE TRUE CHARACTER OF A PERSON.
YEAH, WELL... IN MRS. ADAMS' CASE, THERE WASN'T MUCH TO BRING OUT!
LIKE... HEY!
I WASN'T TALKING ABOUT ME.
COME! LET US GET ON WITH YOUR LITTLE GAME!
WITHOUT ANOTHER WORD, TARZAN TURNS AND SPRINTS TOWARD THE DISTANT MARKER FLAG...
...AND THEN INDUPLICABLY STOPS!
I THOUGHT YOU'D BE A BETTER SPORT, CHUM!
YOU SEEM TO PLACE GREAT STORE IN SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.
LET US SEE HOW WELL YOU DO...
AGAINST ONE WHO DOES NOT FEAR YOU!
8/8 /2660

BUGS BUNNY ®
I WUVE THE FOURTH OF JULY!
A WONDERFUL PARADE! A PICNIC IN THE PARK!
FINISHED OFF WITH A BEAUTIFUL FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY!
AND I DIDN'T EVEN THINK ABOUT THAT WABBIT ALL DAY!
IT'S GREAT TO GET THAT FUR-BEARIN' CRITTER OFF MY MIND!
HERE COMES THE BIG FINALE!
THAT BWASTED WABBIT WILL DO ANYTHING TO SPOIL OUR DAY!
WHAT'S UP DOC
7-4
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STARCASTS

By HENRY ARNOLD Week commencing 26 August, 1982

CAPRICORN -- December 21st to January 19th

You would be well advised to keep your own counsel in affairs of the heart during this coming week, for you could very easily say the wrong thing without meaning to. Plans that you may have for weekend recreation will need a little adjustment to include another person. You should find that most people around you are very willing to help you launch a new enterprise which has every indication of being very successful.

AQUARIUS -- January 20th to February 18th

During this week, you could be making a break with someone who has been more than a little troublesome of late, and although this may worry you at first, you should realise that it is for the best. Towards the end of this week, you should be feeling in very high spirits, and able to tackle just about anytihing that comes along. A little extra understanding and tolerance may becalled for with an elderly relative who may be irritating at times.

PISCES -- February 19th to March 20th

This week, the accent will be upon the domestic circle, with a warm welcome to a new member. You should seek to reach a better understanding with a loved one, but at the same time, beware of making impulsive promises which you know you may not be able to fulfill. Try to avoid wasting any energy without losing any of your enthusiasm, and remeber that you cannot handle everything alone. You will find that opportunity could come knocking at your door in a rather unusual way.

ARIES -- March 21st to April 20th

Tact should be your key note for this week, with most people around you and you should find that you get on very much better this way This should prove to be a very prosperous week, and romantic attachments are in a very good light, so take the plunge and don't hesitate. Competition may be very keen this week, but all the indications are that you should have very little to worry about. You will find that depression just does not exist.

TAURUS--April 21st to May 20th

You could meet up with some competition in the romantic field this week, but you should be in top form, and can afford to be optimistic. A little uncertainty in the home atmosphere could cause you a little strain, but you would be well advised to show patience and understanding. The indications are that you could patch up a slight dispute with a very close friend at the weekend, and in consequence, feel much happier.

GEMINI -- May 21st to June 20th

All the indications are that there will be a surprise outing for you this week, resulting in a reunion with a dear one whom you have not seen for quite a long time. Where work is concerned, you will find that your trum card is your ability to keep friendly, with all types, and this should be more than helpful to you this week. An elderly relative could attempt to influence you to become involved in a family dispute; but you should remain neutral.

CANCER -- June 21st to July 21st

You could be faced with a decision to make in your personal life, and it would be much better for you to use your own judgment, and not seek the advice of others around you. Where your working life is concerned, things should brighten up considerably now, and a colleague at business could make a rather interesting suggestion to you, which should be very well worth your serious consideration. Try to get wise to the ideas of those around you.

LEO -- July 22nd to August 21st

You will find that some quick thinking is necessary this week, or you could lose some ground in a personal matter. You will be fairly mobile this week, and should find that the tensions you expected in a romance do not develop after all. You could find yourself combining business with pleasure at the weekend, whilst entertaining a rather influential person, so don't count the cost.

VIRGO -- August 22nd to September 21st

This is a very good week for you to take a small gamble, and also for getting away from the usual routine. Around mid-week, you could be asked to give a little extra time at business to help out in a rush. Do this willingly, and your help will not be forgotten. Aslo, a close one could now prove their genuineness towards you, and you will realise that any doubts you may have had will prove to be groundless.

LIBRA -- September 22nd to October 22nd

You should remember that jealousy is a bad foe--relax and show a little more trust. Where romance is concerned, you should follow your own feelings, rather than be guided by a member of your circle, you could make an important choice of a new associate, and will find them both helpful and sociable. Financial luck should be coming your way soon, together with bright changes for the better.

SCORPIO -- October 23rd to November 21st

You would be well advised to watch out for some difficulty where a loved one is concerned during this coming week, for you will need all your patience. At work, a superior could show their appreciation of you, and you should feel very pleased with yourself. If a quarrel flares up with your romantic partner, you would be well advised to heed the advice given to you by an older person, for their experience is valuable.

SAGITTARIUS -- November 22nd to December 20th

There should be an excellent chance to further your aims during this coming week, but try not to act impulsively. A change of scene seems indicated, and encouraging romantic trends will give you a very bright outlook on life. Where social affairs are concerned, this should be an outstanding week for you, but some patience and tact may be needed at times at home, due to a relative's stubborriness. At the weekend, a surprise visitor to your home will more than delight you.

Birthday information charts

Thursday 26 August

Birthday Greetings to You. It seems likely that you will make quite a long journey around late winter. For the eligible ones amongst you, this could result in great happiness romantically, for you will meet up with a member of the opposite sex who will figure prominently in your life for a long while to come. However, for those of you who are married, this journey could well result in a very happy reunion. Where work is concerned, there could be a change for you, and this should prove to be extremely beneficial. Travel may well enter your job, and you will find yourself in a more responsible position.

Where financial matters are concerned, a small windfall could come your way around midwinter. Someone may try to persuade you to enter into a wild investment, but you should guard against this, or you could find that you have set yourself back a little

Friday 27 August

Birthday Greetings to You. This should be an extremely eventful year, for there are considerable changes likely in your plans, and ambitions you have had over a long period of time should finally materialise. Family ties should prove very strong during the next two months, but you would be well advised not to allow yourself to be drawn into family arguments. If you do, the possibilities are that you will not come out on top.

For the eligible ones, romance seems to be an extremely strong point, and the likelihood of marriage by your next birthday is not out of the bounds of possibility. Socially, a very full year seems indicated and an active and busy year lies ahead. Healthwise, providing that you do not over-do the energetic activities which you enjoy, and if you take care not to cause undue strain, this should be an excellent year.

Saturday 28 August

Birthday Greetings to You. This should be a year when you could find your family just a little troublesome, but it is unlikely that you will be daunted by this, and by using as much tact and understanding as your can muster, you should be able to cope with any problems which arise in this respect. It could be that someone you mistrust will have been watching your career with keen and avid interest, and you could be surprised by the news that they have obtained for you a much longed for promotion.

The younger ones amongst you who are still single are in line for a romantic year with strong possibilities of making permanent attachments. A slight injury to a limb which may happen later in the year, due to a fall should be unworthy of much concern, and in general, your health should be at its peak.

Sunday 29 August

Birthday Greetings to You. During the early part of next year, you may be rather irritated by the heavy demands on your time, by both your relatives and friends, but this will only be of short duration, and from then on, you should find yourself beginning one of the most interesting phases of your life. There is no doubt that the next twelve months will bring you much happiness, but a promise you made to a member of the opposite sex some time ago could put you in a rather awkward and bewildering situation for a few weeks.

Moneywise, things look fairly good, with obvious opportunities for increase in salary. An unexpected gift of money, although welcome, will not be large enough to send you out on a wild spending spree. Some travel inexcess of your normal routine seems likely, and this could bring pleasant and varied weekends, with the much needed relaxation which is so essential to your particular group.

Monday 30 August

Birthday Greetings to You. It would appear that you have a very good year ahead of you, particularly in the financial field. You have put in a great deal of hard work in the past, and you should now receive recognition of this promotion wise.

A love affair which is going on around you may not be looked upon favourably in the family circle, and you would do well to ignore unkind words from those who would wish to break this up. Take great care not to repeat malicious gossip, and if you trust in your own judgment, there is no doubt that you will gain complete happiness.

Once you have reached December, your health should be extremely good, but until then, you must try ensure yourself of as much rest as you can.

Tuesday 31 August-

Birthday Greetings to You. The best signs this year are for the young and the eligible. Your birthday greetings next year should take on a completely new significance for you could quite easily be married by then, and enjoying much happiness with your partner. All round, it seems that things are going better than they have done before, and during the next twelve months, owing to some good openings financially, life will seem more rosy and you will have a greater feeling of security.

It may be necessary to watch your health a little, particularly diet-wise, and a revision of your eating and drinking habits may not be such a bad thing. This should be only necessary for a short length of time, after which you should be looking and feeling fitter than before. An elderly relative could cause a little concern during the winter months, but this person is tougher than you imagine, and can quite easily withstand colds and minor winter ailments.

Wednesday 1 September

Birthday Greeetings to You. Throughout the coming year, the numbers 3 and 7 will figure largely in a most fortunate manner, and it will be interesting to note that in someway, they will be in connection with a love affair or someone very dear to you. A great deal of the hard work which has been your lot should begin to show benefit around the middle of December.

The cash position will improve and petty money worries of the moment will seem ridiculous after the January to February period. A suggestion for travel towards the end of March may sound fascinating, but you should seek the advice of a much travelled relative before actually starting on such a journey, the sudden return to this country of someone you have not seen for a great deal of time will bring you much happiness, and an increase in social activities.

Global guidelines for toxic chemicals

By Thomas Land

GENEVA--Seven international agencies have joined forces to tame the chemical industry whose proliferating products--which are often released before proper tests--pose some of the gravest health hazards faced by modern society. Their scheme is of particular interest to the developing regions, where most deaths from pesticide poisoning occur.

The organisations, backed by many governments, want legislation to limit the manufacture, marketing and use of potent chemical compounds. An international health hazard alert system for the protection of workers exposed to chemical substances has just been extended.

The initiative, spearheaded at a conference by the United Nations' World Health Organisation (WHO), is long overdue. Production processes in agriculture and industry are increasingly dependent on the use of chemicals. The testing of a single product can cost some $ 500,000 and take three years--clearly beyong the technological resources of most developing countries.

With about 50, 000 compounds

Peasants often have no idea what they are using

now in daily use and 1,000 new ones introduced every year, it would take something like 80 years to analyse all the potential chemical hazards.

The danger is exacerbated by uncoordinated national legislation enabling chemical companies to market abroad products which are banned in their own countries. An estimated half of the pesticides used in the developing regions are persistent organochloride compounds whose application has been long discontinued in the industrialised world.

500,000 people a year are poisoned by pesticides. Most of the victims are peasants in developing countries. 50,000 compounds are now in daily use Companies market abroad products banned in their own countries.

According to WHO specialists, about 500,000 people a year are poisoned by pesticides. Most of the victims are peasants in the developing countries, inexperienced in the handling of modern chemicals and unable to understand the warning labels printed in foreign languages.

One factor contributing to the global tragedy is described by WHO as the "decision makers unawareness of the problems created by environmental chemicals and a consequent lack of corresponding national laws and regulations...The dissemination of relevant and scientically accurate information is therefore urgently needed in order to create an informed public opinion (to support) administrative and legislative approaches to chemical safety."

The conference was attended by big pesticide importers such as Egypt and India and big exporters, including Britain and the United States. A chemical alert system is already operated by WHO as well as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the U.N. Environment Programme. Its work is based on a little known scientific intelligence unit here in Geneva, called International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals. It recently established its first data profiles covering 330 chemicals selected from 40,000 dangerous compunds.

The unit provides a centralised digest of scientifically objective information intended primarily as a quick and reliable reference for the developing countries.

The three U.N organisations now seek to widen and coordinate research, eliminating costly duplication of effort in such areas as pesticides, water pollutants, industrial chemicals and cosmetics. WHO has launched a programme for the developing of inexpensive predictive chemical evaluation processes. The labour organisation has contributed to the scheme its worldwide contacts forged with both sides of industry, alerting them to newly discovered chemical hazards.

They are now being joined by the World Bank, the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Atomic Energy Agency in drafting a set of guidelines prescribing essential global safety standards for chemical compounds.

Half the pesticides used are banned in the manufacturers own country

What is the top-secret payload on the U.S.' new mini-shuttle?

By Peter Durlsch

LONDON (ONS)--A smaller version of the space shuttle, launched piggy-back from a Boeing 747 jumbo jet, is likely to introduce "Star Wars" technology into space and herald the dawn of a new and fearsome confrontation.

Boeing and engine manufacturers Pratt and Whitney have just completed a feasibility study for the new shuttle, which would be able to reach any point in the atomosphere in just 100 minutes from take-off.

The study, for the United Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory at Edwards Air Force Base, California, indicates that the new vehicle could be flying by 1988 with a 5,000-pound payload.

Behind the scenes, scientists are working on a whole range of sophisticated military hardware for use in space. The highly classified programmes include satellites that can knock out other satellites, powerful laser beams and scanning and jamming devices.

The problem accompanying such gadgets is the difficulty of deploying them in space at short notice. Existing rockets and space shuttles suffer from two serious drawbacks: they can only be launched from well-known and therefore vulnerable sites and they take days--sometimes weeks--to prepare for take-off.

The new vehicle, known technically as the Air-Launched Sortie Vehicle, could take off at a few minutes' notice from any airport capable of handling a wide-bodied jet.

The 747 carrier plane would be highly modified. In its tail would be one of the main engines developed from the existing shuttle, powered by liquid oxygen and hydrogen.

The shuttle would sit on top of the 747 until it reached 22,000 feet, when two of its nine engines would ignite. The duo would then climb together at an angle of 60 degrees to 37,000 feet, when the jet would fly awy from underneath the shuttle.

The shuttle would then ignite its seven other engines and climb into orbit. At present, the aim is to design the shuttle and an unmanned vehicle which would nevertheless return to earth for re-use.

"We have completed a feasibility study," said a spokesman at Boeing in Seattle. "It would be primarily for national security missions. The Air Force decided they wanted to check out possibilities in this area.

"The main advantage of this vehicle is that it could take off from airports anywhere in the world and get into orbit before anyone detects it"

The likely nature of the payload is shrouded in secrecy. At first, a spokesman at the Root Propulsion Laboratory denied any knowledge of the programme, and referred inquiries to the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Washington. Inquiries there were deflected to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, and then to the Pentagon which in turn suggested Boeing again.

Persistent questioning at the Rocket Propulsion Laboratory finally approved Major Jeff Gebhart, who said: "I can confirm that the study was on a contract from here. I'm prepared to talk to you but I'm not going to tell you anything"

After Linus Pauling

Controversy over medical ecology

By Pierre Sormany

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY --the study of the body's reaction to the environment--has made great strides in the past twenty years. Researchers have identified the hazards of organic solvents and heavy metals such as mercury, lead, and cadmium, and uncovered environmental causes of psychosomatic disorders such as migraines, chronic fatigue, asthma, nausea, insomnia, and behavioral disorders in field where traditional biology seldom dares to tread.

This new branch of medicine, called orthomolecular medicine--from the Greek orthos, "corrective" -is regarded with considerable skepticism by traditional practitioners. By the same token the new "ecologists" are skeptical of traditional medicine. They trace most illnesses to bad chemical reactions, and try to restore natural chemical balances by controlling both the environment and nutrition, using vitamin or mineral supplements but as few synthetic substances as possible.

The roots of this approach can be found earlier in the century, when doctors linked diet to schizopherenia. During the past ten years results of this kind have been accumulating for a growing number of problems originating in the brain: learning difficulties, brain disorders in children, alcoholism, depression, etc. But no one has succeeded in describing the actual mechanisms involved.

In 1968 a Nobel Prize-winning American chemist, Linus Pauling, published Vitamin C and the Common Cold, a book halfway between science and a popular health manual. Orthomolecular medicine (Pauling coined the term) emerged from anonymity into controversy. Niacin, megavitamins, and other supplements appeared on the market, the medical profession sensed a racket in this, and the merchants of orthomolecular medicine were driven from the temple.

Meanwhile orthomolecular medicine had changed its target. Vitamins remained important, but it was discovered that biochemical reactions also required the presence of certain metals found in tiny quantities in the body--the trace elements.

Ten years ago nutritionists did not believe in deficiencies among the "well-nourished" population of North America. Today it is acknowledged that our consumption of chromium is probably too low; that our deficiency of magnesium--largely due to water softening--weakness immunological reactions, increases the risk of cancer, encourages kidney stones, and increases the risk of heart attacks; and that dieters who reduce meat consumption may lack zinc, leading to skin diseases, diminished fertility, or lethargy.

Orthomolecular medicine framed its outlook on these new findings. The typical visit to a U.S. clinic will include a detailed questionnaire on eating habits, home or work environment, and the patient's "discomforts." Hair and blood samples are taken for laboratory analysis of mineral content. A computer estimates probable deficiencies or excesses, and the patient is given a special diet supplemented by vitamins and told to avoid coffee, drugs and the use of excessive alcohol

Roger Williams, the discoverer of one of the B vitamins and a leading adherent of this new school, explains that deficiency of a single element is enough to throw off whole chains of biological reactions. His list of "vitamins and mineral supplements for nutritional insurance" is used by orthomolecular practitioners everywhere.

At Montreal's Institute for Clinical Research Dr. Andre Barbeau, who has done pioneering work on the importance of trace elements and the effects of heavy metals like mercury, insists, "Analyzing a hair sample is meaningless because hair is contaminated by the environment. Blood analysis is ridiculous because that is the last system to become unbalanced"

There is mounting evidence in favour of a more "ecological" approach to medicine, says Monique Gelinas of the Nutrition Department at the University of Montreal. "But it is much too early," she says, "to bring this to the general public and convince everyone to start taking (costly) supplements."

Jacques Perras, Program and Research Director for the Association to Aid Children's Emotional Growth in Montreal, counters, "There are people with psychological problems or with troubled or hyperactive children. We offer them a possible way out, and in many cases they get results. Why should there not be a place for clinical tests alongside research?"

Amid the controversy the research goes on. There have been new developments. the probable role of ribidium, an element so far not studied, in causing depression; sizable losses of magnesium due to stress, the possible role vitamin E in warding off aging; and the presence of natural anticancer substances in certain vegetables.

"There will be more such developments," adds Albert Nantel of the Toxicology Centre at Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite' de Laval, "because our instruments of analysis are becoming more sophisticated. There are minerals we cannot measure today but which will some-day be proven essential. We are rapidly moving toward finer analyses as a general index of health."

On at least one point there is unanimity: the orthomolecular school's contribution to medicine lies above all in the importance of nutrition. "Nutrition is the very foundation of health," says Yuri Tanaka, who is doing research on trace elements at Montreal's St. Mary's Hospital. "That idea should be at the core of the medical curriculum."

Haitzinger/Nebelspalter/Zurich

• The arrival in Jordan of Palestine Liberation Army fighters from Beirut was of course a matter of great interest to the international press, and top newspeople have converged on Jordan to cover it. Their stays here are quite brief--some have already left; some are staying for two or three days--but it was an honour to be host once again to people like **Ted Albert** and **Eric Burns** of the NBC television network, **Doug Sefton** and **Jerry Schwarzkopf** of CBS and **Chris Harper** of ABC. The print media were also well represented, with among others **Marsine Howe** of the New York Times, and Time magazine photographer **Sahm Doherty** (Doug Sefton's wife). The journalists had quite a job of it covering a story of such critical importance; but some did quite well. NBC, for instance, had the opportunity to film, in addition to the fighters' actual arrival, their reunion with their families at the base camp.

CALENDAR

• Jordan Engineers Association Social Committee presents "Al-Shahed" (The Witness), a play by Jamil Awwad, directed by Juliet Hagopian at the Professional Engineers Associations Complex.

For children: Friday, 27 August at 4:30 p.m.
For adults: Saturday, 28 August at 7:30 p.m.
For children: Sunday, 29 August at 4:30 p.m.

Benefit for the children of Lebanon.

• Alia Art Gallery presents an exhibition of oil paintings and ceramics by Artist Isam Badr. The exhibition will be open daily from **10:00-13:00** and from **16:00-19:00** during the period **22 August - 2 September.**

• The British Council presents episodes 1 & 2 of the Dickens classic "David Copperfield". **Tuesday, 31 August at 19:00.**

• **Amer Shamoot,** Jordanian Ambassador to United Arab Emirates is spending a short vacation in Amman. *During his stay, Shamoot has* been meeting officials and friends to discuss relations between Jordan and the Emirates.

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• Jordan is due for publicity from two Gulf visitors in town this week. **Hugh McAtear** and **Sean McCarthy** of Gulf Travel magazine are here at the invitation of Alia. They are preparing a special report on tourism in Jordan with the aim of promoting the area to expatriates working in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia. McCarthy believes that at present they tends to overlook Jordan as a holiday spot by Gulf people but, as there are regular daily connections with the Gulf, Amman is an ideal place for stopovers and for weekend trips.

• *Russian actress* **Galina Belyayeva** could be said to have started her career backwards--first she became a star, then she learned how to act. Galina was chosen, at 15, by director **Emil Lotyanu,** to star in a film version of Chekhov's "A Drama on a Hunt". Galina was a great success but realized that she needed to work on her acting technique so she joined the Shchukin Drama School run by the Vakhtangov Theatre in Moscow. Now Galina is preparing for a part which will reveal her talents as both an actress and dancer. She will appear in Lotyanu's film "The Divine Anna" as the famous Russian ballerina **Anna Pavlova.**

Galina Belyayeva

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

• Speaking of vacations...West German Ambassador **Hermann Munz** and **Mrs. Munz** have just returned to Amman after a three-week holiday in Switzerland. Director General of Civil Defence **Khaled Al- Tarawneh,** meanwhile, is off to the Soviet Union for his own well- earned rest.

* * * * *

• Damascus based Australian ambassador, **David Wilson,** arrived in Amman on Tuesday for a week's visit. Wilson *who was appointed a year ago,* is accredited to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. But Australia plans to upgrade its diplomatic representation in Amman and will be appointing a resident ambassador before the end of the year.

* * * * *

• AUB graduates of the 60's were happy to see **Dr. Ramzi Bishara** in Amman recently. He was here on behalf of the Hospital Development Corporation, an Arab hospital management and health manpower development company. He has been conducting a pilot study on Jordan's needs and the services his company can offer to health establishments here.

* * * * *

• Members of Amman's diplomatic community have started returning to Amman after the summer holidays. Italian ambassador, **Marquis Fabrizio Rossi-Longhi** and his family are back from a visit to Rome, Cannes and Paris looking hale and hearty and happy to be back home. Indian Charge d'Affaires **Syed Murtaza Hasan** has also returned from leave.

* * * * *

Elvis Presley

• More than 5,000 people, some weeping and placing kisses on the tomb, gathered at **Elvis Presley's** grave to mark the fifth anniversary of the rock 'n' roll singer's death. The fans walked single file on the quarter-mile, winding driveway of Graceland estate to Meditation Garden, where the singer, his parents and grandmother are buried.

Presley, whose hit songs included "Hound Dog," "Heartbreak Hotel" and "Jailhouse Rock," died 16 August 1977, at the age of 42. The cause of his death was listed as heart failure.

Neither Presley's former wife Priscilla nor his 14 year-old daughter **Lisa Marie,** sole heir to her father's estimated $25 million estate, were present at the memorial.

CITIZEN QUARTZ ANA-DIGI. THE WATCH OF CHOICE.

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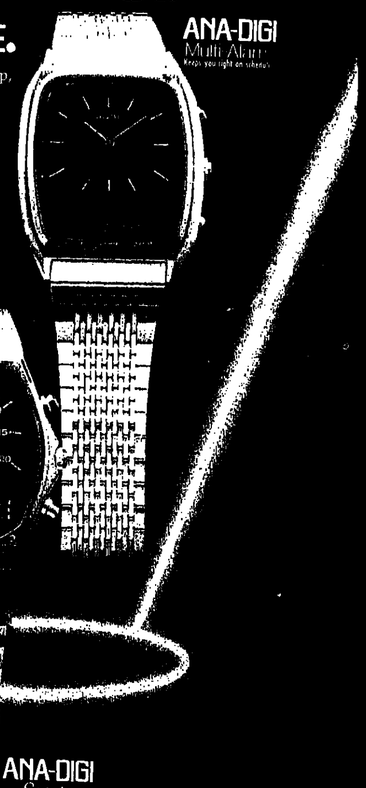
Choice of styles to go with any personality. ANA-DIGI comes in many different designs—each with a marvel of form and function. And each with Citizen Quartz quality.

Just pull the crown and twist to set all functions.



Actress's heart is in Lebanon

• Visiting Amman at present is Lebanese actress Nidal Al-Ashkar. Nidal became involved in acting after graduating from the British Academy of Arts in London. Her first role was in "Fathers and Sons" by Michael Na'imeh, this was followed by "The Inspector General". Later she was involved in the production of "Majdelon," a play on the Palestine problem.

Nidal sees the stage as a form of school for society and individual. She believes that art only has value if it involves itself with society and its problems. It is for this reason that she has no interest in acting outside her home environment. She says "I do not wish to be related to art unless this art is organically related to the problems of my homeland". Nidal prefers stage work to television, finding on the stage a spontaneity and interraction with the audience that is lacking on television. The latter she feels is a "Ministry of Information" which robs the actor of his freedom.

And what of the future? At present Nidal is preparing for a new series by Tawfiq Yousef Awwad "The Loaf"

She will be replaying the story of Ma'i Ziadeh, and the life story of Rose Al-Yousef, Huda Sh'arawi, Julia Dimashqiyeh and Nazira Junblat. She also has ambitions to establish an open-air theatre in Lebanon through which she would present the problems of Lebanon to its people.

Nidal Al-Ashkar

❋ ❋ ❋ ❋ ❋

• Amman is about to have its first experience of Esperanto, the international auxiliary language when classes begin in Amman on 7 September. The course will run for 10 consecutive Tuesday evenings between 7:00 and 9:30. It will be taught by **Jim Osburn,** a veterun Esperantist now living in Amman.

Esperanto is an invented language first published by a Polish physician, after 10 years of planning, in 1887. For the Esperanto vocabulary, **Dr. L.L. Zamenhof** selected the most easily recognized root words from the indo-european languages. This made words like *arbo, rapida, vere* and *dormas* easily recognized. For the grammar, he created a set of sixteen simple rules and applied them with no exceptions or irregularities. The result is a simple, flexible and expressive language that can be learned in about one fifth of the time required to learn any national language.

Zamehof hoped that if every educated person learned the same second language, hopefully Esperanto because of its simplicity, then the world's language problems would be solved. Esperanto now has well over a million fluent speakers and over 10,000 books have been published in the language.

Those interested in the course should contact Jim Osburn on 63922 for further details.

❋ ❋ ❋ ❋ ❋

Just a part of the Samatov family

• Numerous languages of the Soviet Union's nationalities are spoken in the family of the Samatovs in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian Republic. Sanobad and Hamit Samatov have 19 children, over 50 grandchildren and great-grand-children, all of them of different nationalities. When a soldier, Hamit Samatov was gravely wounded during the forced crossing of the Dniepr in the Ukraine, the autumn of 1943. He was nursed back to life by two Ukrainian women Maria Vienko and her daughter Nadezhda Nikolaeva. Hamit was dismissed from the service. He came back to his native town, an invalid with many awards. He saw a little orphan boy in the railway station and took the boy with him to his parents' home. Soon Hamit brought a Russian, Vanya, a Ukrainian, Donat, a Byelorussian, Zhenya, a Tatar, Kerim, a Jew, Liza, and Arslan. The young wife of Hamit Sanobar became, all of a sudden, mother of 13 children of different nationalities and later she herself bore six children.

Just between us

Ya'qoub Salim

The fuel of life

Coffee, ah coffee. How could we ever live without it? That delicious, powerful concoction discovered centuries ago by some inventive insomniac will never release its hold on us, his grateful beneficiaries.

The drinking of coffee--whether boiled with cardamom and served sweet in the Arabic fashion; percolated and filtered Western-style, or mixed up in a jiffy from instant powder--is a practice that casts its spell on addicts like me the world over. If I could ever find out who originated this rite, I'd like to erect a monument of dark brown beans in his honour.

The coffee ritual takes many forms, and in Jordan is an integral part of the hospitality for which the country is famous. It's hard to pay a call on anybody, for social or business purposes, without being offered a cup of the stuff (though some wretched ingrates may insist on taking tea instead). But coffee is much more than a social drink--it can be the fuel that powers the wheels of life. Some of those admirable dynamos who pack a week's work into one day swear by it--it allows them to do without niggling trifles like sleep. A few cups of bitter, black American brew are enough to tide you over all night, without any need for food, water or other "necessities"

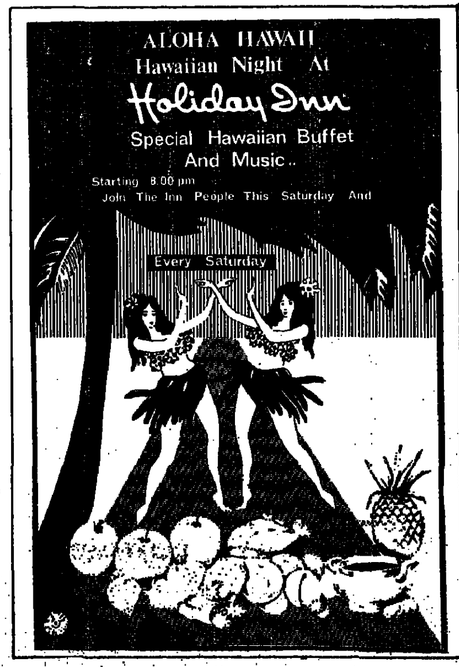
(By the way, if you've become used to the idea of American coffee being that black drink, be warned that if you visit New York City and ask *for "regular" coffee, you'll get it with milk.* New Yorkers *have always* been strange...)

You can tell by the above panegyric that I am one of those who rarely let an hour of the day or night pass without pouring myself a cup of that wonderful beverage. But I'm afraid it's not all good. The constant infusion of caffeine gives my eyes a rather crazed look, and takes its toll on my fellow workers by making me rather hyperactive and boisterous. My friends have remarked on occasion that I seem to be a little too nervous, for no good reason. Nevertheless, I will never forswear the coffee cup, my constant companion--not until something better comes along.

May be there is something that can be done about this dilemma. I don't mean the substitution of placebos like decaf, which has a taste approximating that of the real thing but doesn't do much good for those who like to keep themselves going. Nor do "pep" pills serve the purpose. They keep you awake, but apart from that they have all the nervous-making disadvantages of coffee without the gastronomic delights.

But then there just isn't anything that does the job as well as coffee, without having the same undesirable side-effects.

There's no way I can make the world slow down so I can keep up with it and not need any outside stimulation. Everything is just going so fast. There's too much to do and people just keep on bringing me more. So, without my cup, I could never keep up with it all. Unless...



RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz (AM), 99 MHz (FM Stereo) & 9.560 MHz (SW)

07:00-12:00 Morning Show (ex Friday) (News at 07.30, 10.00)
12:00-12:05 News Summary
12:05-14:00 Pop Session (ex Friday) (News Summary at 13.00)
14:00-14:10 News Bulletin
14:10-14:30 Instrumental (ex Friday)

14:30-15:00
- Thursday ... In Concert
- Saturday ... Over a Cup of Tea
- Sunday ... Science Report
- Monday ... Picnic Time
- Tuesday ... Country Music
- Wednesday ... Now Music

15.00-16:00 Concert Hour
16:00-16:05 News Summary
16:05-16:30 Instrumentals
16:30-17:00 Old Favourites

17:00-18:00
- Thursday ... Special Feature, Pop Session
- Friday ... Picnic Time, Pop Session
- Saturday ... Jordan Weekly, Special Feature
- Sunday ... Listeners' Choice
- Monday ... 25 Years of Rock
- Tuesday ... Science Report, Pop Session
- Wednesday ... Talking Points, Pop Session

18:00-18:05 News Summary

18:05-19:00
- Thursday ... Great Books of Islam (30 minutes)
- ... Melody Time (30 minutes)
- Friday ... Top Twenty
- Saturday ... Play of the Week (45 minutes) ... Great Books of Islam (15 minutes)
- Sunday ... Jazz Hour
- Monday ... Sports Round-up (30 minutes) ... In concert (30 minutes)
- Tuesday ... Top Twenty
- Wednesday ... Over a Cup of Tea (30 minutes) ... Story Time (30 minutes)

19:00-19:30 Newsdesk
19:30-20:00 Date with a Star (ex Friday and Saturday)
20:00-21:58 Evening Show (ex Friday and Saturday) (News Summary at 21:00)
21:58-22:00 News Head lines and Sign off

Friday:

11:00-12:00 Listeners' Choice
12:05-14:00 Friday Special
14:05-15:00 Jordan Weekly, Music
19:30-20:30 25 Years of Rock
20:30-21:00 Talking Points
21:00-21:58 Jazz Hour —

Saturday:

19:30-20:30 Top Twenty
20:30-21:00 Country Music
21:00-21:58 Classical Music

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6

The Jerusalem Star is not re ponsible for unannounced programme changes on Jordan Television.

18:30-19:00 French Programme
19:00-19:20 News in French
19:30-19:45 News in Hebrew

19:45-20:00
- Thursday ... Art of Mime
- Friday ... Sports is Fun
- Saturday ... Crazy World of Sport
- Sunday ... Young Dimension
- Monday ... Physics
- Tuesday ... Olympic Minutes
- Wednesday ... Focus

20:00-20:30 News in Arabic

20:30-21:10
- Thursday ... Wh 's Happening: 100 eat Paintings
- Friday ... Barney Miller
- Saturday ... Angie: Doctor
- Sunday ... Focus
- Monday ... George and Mildred: 100 Great Paintings
- Tuesday ... Ladies' Man
- Wednesday ... The Two of Us; 100 Great Paintings

21:10-22:00
- Thursday ... Second Chance
- Friday ... Family
- Saturday ... Saturday Variety Show
- Sunday ... Nanny (A Birdless Cage)
- Monday ... Play of the Week (After Julius, episode 2)
- Teusday ... Documentary
- Wednesday ... We'll Meet Again

22:00-22:15 News in English

22:15-24:00 (Arabic News Summary at 23:00)
- Thursday ... Movie of the Week
- Friday ... The Name of the Game
- Saturday ... Feature Film
- Sunday ... The Shillingbury Tales
- Monday ... The Love Boat
- Tuesday ... The Secrets of Midland Heights (Reunion of Strangers)
- Wednesday ... S.W.A.T.

RADIO ✻ TV HIGHLIGHTS

The Shillingbury Tales

Writer Francis Essex, producer Greg Smith and director Val Guest focus on the ups and downs of village life in "The Shillingbury Tales", starring Robin Nedwell, Diane Keen and Jack Douglas.

Guest stars for the series include Bernard Cribbins, Mona Washbourne, Lionel Jeffries, John Standing, Helen Gelzer and Jean-Pierre Cassel.

Filmed entirely on location in a charming Elizabethan village in Hertfordshire, "The Shillingbury Tales" presents a nostalgic view of rural life that could convince the most hardened sceptic that God's in his heaven and all is sometimes right with the world... Jordan TV, Sunday at 22:15.

Robin Nedwell — Diane Keen

Promenade Concerts

The Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, perhaps the world's greatest music festival, continues throughout August, and BBC World Service brings listeners a selection, both in live relay and in recordings. BBC selections for this week are

Schubert: Symphony No. 8 "Unfinished". **Haydn** (attrib.). Oboe Concerto, with John Anderson (oboe). Gunter Wand conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Thursday at 20:30.

Stravinsky: Pulcinella Suite. The English Chamber Orchestra is conducted by Raymond Leppard. Friday at 20:30.

Bartok: Violin Concerto No. 2, with Yehudi Menuhin (violin). Gunther Herbig conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Sunday at 17:15.

Mozart: Serenade in D for four orchestra "Notturno"; **Dovarak:** Slavonic Dances. The BBC Symphony Orchestra is conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. Tuesday at 14:15 rep Wednesday at 08:30.

Corelli: Concerto Grosso in D Op. 6 No. 4; **Bach:** Violin Concerto in E, with Jaap Schroder (violin). The Academy of Ancient Music is conducted by Christopher Hogwood. Tuesday at 20:30.

Second Chance

Kate's husband, Christopher, betrayed her and she asked for a divorce after twenty years of marriage. Kate changes her lifestyle and starts to enjoy herself. She contacts her friends but finds that nobody is concerned about her. Christopher is not at ease with his new freedom.

Their son, Martin, bears a grudge against his father, but Jill the daughter, understands the situation.

Kate visits her husband in his new rented apartment. They start talking in a friendly manner and end up fighting. Jordan TV, at 21:10.

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260 KHz

0600-0800 The Breakfast Show

1700 News Roundup (ex Sat: This Week; Sun: News, Topical Reports New Horizons); **1730** VOA magazine Show (ex Sat: Press Conference USA; Sun: Issues in the news); **1800** Special English News; **1810** Special English Science & Technology Report (ex Sat & Sun Words and their Stories); **1815** Special English features; **1830** Music (ex Sat: New York, New York); **1900** News Roundup (ex Sat: Weekend; Sun: New Products USA, Critic's Choice, Studio One); **2000-2100** same as 1800-1900; **2100-2200** same as 1700-1800; **2215** Music USA Jazz (ex Sun: Concert Hall; **2300** VOA World Report (ex Sat: Weekend; Sun: News & New Products USA, Critic's Choice, Studio One)

BBC WORLD SERVICE

1413 KHz, 1323 KHz, 720 KHz, 702 KHz, 639 KHz

World news: Daily at 05:00, 07:00, 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 22:00, 24:00, 01:00

NEWSDESK: Daily at 06:00, 08:00
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS: Mon to Fri at 07:09, 09:09, 15:09, 22:09

RADIO NEWSREEL: Daily at 14:00 (ex Sun), 17:00, 20:15
NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN: Daily at 05:09, 13:09, 20:09, also Sat and Sun at 09:09
FINANCIAL NEWS: Mon to Fri at 24:30, repeated Tue to Sat at 06:45, 11:30
STOCK MARKET REPORT: Mon to Fri at 21:39

STAR GUIDE

CULTURAL CENTRES
- American Centre ... 41520
- British Council ... 36147
- French Centre ... 37009
- Goethe Institute ... 41993
- Soviet Centre ... 44203
- Spanish Centre ... 24049
- Turkish Centre ... 39777
- Haya Arts Centre ... 65195

RENT-A-CAR
- Avis ... 41350
- Al Rimal ... 39861
- Aqaba ... 62318
- Bisharah ... 37830
- Dairi ... 41683
- Farah ... 37204
- Firas ... 64137
- Haddad ... 71707
- Hisham ... 43730
- Jorac ... 44938
- National ... 39197
- Philadelphia ... 25191
- Petra ... 37204
- Satellite ... 25767
- Silwadi ... 64245
- Said ... 67439
- Tyche ... 25700
- T.T.T. ... 65113
- United ... 21999

HOTELS
Amman
- Marriott ... 60100
- Sheraton ... 60800
- Crown ... 71256
- Holiday Inn ... 65167
- Jerusalem Melia ... 65094
- Intercontinental ... 41361
- Ambassador ... 65186
- Commodore ... 65181
- Middle East ... 67150
- Grand Palace ... 61121
- Tyche ... 61114
- International ... 841712
- San Rock ... 813801
- Jordan Tower ... 61161
- Philadelphia ... 25191

Aqaba
- Holiday Inn ... 2426
- Al-Manar ... 6341
- Al-Cazar ... 4131
- Coral Beach ... 3521
- Aquamarina ... 4333
- Aqaba ... 2056

Embassies
- Algerian ... 41271-2
- N. Yemen ... 42381
- Australian ... 43247
- Bahraini ... 64148
- Belgian ... 41683
- British ... 41261
- Bulgarian ... 38384
- Chad ... 38140
- Chilean ... 61336
- Czchoslovakian ... 65105
- French ... 41273-4
- German ... 41351
- Greek ... 42331/2
- Haitian Consulate ... 23163
- Hungarian ... 44916
- Indian ... 37028
- Iraqi ... 39331/2
- Italian ... 38185
- Japanese ... 42486
- Yugoslavian ... 65105
- Kuwaiti ... 41235
- Lebanese ... 41381
- Libyan ... 66118
- Moroccan ... 41452
- North Korean ... 66349
- Omani ... 61131
- Pakistani ... 22787
- China ... 66139
- Philippine ... 61642
- Polish ... 37153
- Qatar ... 44331
- Romanian ... 67738
- Saudi Arabian ... 814154
- South Korean ... 42268
- Spanish ... 22140
- Sudanese ... 24145
- Swiss ... 44416
- Syrian ... 41392
- Tunisian ... 44307
- Turkish ... 41251
- U.S.A. ... 44371
- U.A.E. ... 44369
- USSR ... 41158
- UNTSO ... 41341
- UNRWA ... 38725
- Danish Consulate ... 22324
- Netherlands Consulate ... 37967
- Norwegian ... 37164

AIRLINE COMPANIES
- Alitalia ... 25203
- Austrian ... 37380
- Aeroflot ... 41510
- Air Canada ... 30879
- Air France ... 37171
- British ... 41430
- Cathay Pacific ... 21688
- Cyprus ... 38787
- Egypt air ... 36011
- Gulfair ... 65311
- Interflug ... 30879
- Iraqi ... 23648
- Japan ... 30879
- KLM ... 22175
- Korean ... 24805
- Kuwait ... 30144
- Libyan ... 67320
- Malev ... 38836
- MEA ... 36104
- Olympic ... 24363
- PanAm ... 41959
- Qantas ... 41873
- Saudia ... 37714
- Somalia ... 39540
- Sabena ... 38836
- SAS ... 22324
- Singapore ... 22536
- Swiss Air ... 42943
- Syrian ... 22147
- Thai ... 22324
- Tarom ... 30380
- Varig ... 36011
- Yugosav ... 37171

EMERGENCIES
- Ambulance ... 193,75111
- First aid, fire, police ... 199
- Blood Bank ... 75121
- Civil Defence Rescue ... 61111
- Fire Headquarters ... 22090-3
- Police Rescue ... 192-21111-37777
- Police Headquarters ... 22090/3
- Traffic police ... 56390-1
- Electric Power Co ... 36381-2
- Municipal water service ... 71125-8

HOSPITALS
- Hussein Medical Centre ... 813813-32
- Khalidi Maternity ... 44281-4
- Jabal Amman Maternity ... 42362
- Akleh Maternity J. Amman ... 42441
- Malhas, J. Amman ... 36140
- Palestine, Shmeisani ... 64171-4
- University Hospital ... 845845
- Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ... 67158
- Al-Muasher, J. Hussein ... 67227-9
- The Islamic, Abdali ... 65292
- Al-Ahli, Abdali ... 64164
- Italian, Al-Muhajeen ... 77101
- Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ... 7511
- Army, Marka ... 91611
- Luzmilah Hospital ... 24345-6
- Red Crescent Hospital ... 74131

GENERAL
- Jordan Television ... 73111
- Radio Jordan ... 74111
- Ministry of Tourism ... 42311
- Hotel complaints ... 66412
- Price complaints ... 61176
- Amman Municipal Library ... 36111
- University of Jordan Library ... 843555 ext. 1135
- Telephone information ... 12
- Jordan and Middle East calls ... 10
- Overseas calls ... 17
- Cable or telegram ... 18
- Repair service ... 11

RADIO & TV HIGHLIGHTS

The Gulf: Magnet for the East

It is one of the 20th century's great peacetime migrations: a mass exodus of labour from the poorer nations of South and East Asia to the oil-rich but sparsely populated countries of the Gulf. There are perhaps 3,000,000 Asians in the Gulf states today: in many places the expatriate workforce outnumbers the local population by as much as three to one.

For the host countries Asia undoubtedly provides a source of relatively cheap labour, though the workers themselves can expect to earn considerably more than they would back home. But the Gulf states are increasingly worried about what they see as a threat to their way of life. The exodus has also created problems for the countries supplying the labour.

For this programme, Ray Miles visited Dubai in the United Arab Emirates and the South Indian state of Kerala and heard some of the individual stories behind this great mass movement. BBC, Sunday at 21:30 rep Monday at 15:45.

Best Seller

Secrets of Midland Heights

This week: episode 9 Reunion of strangers

A new ballet school teacher arrives in town to work for the ballet school where Vicky, the sister of Burt is teaching. We know that the black teacher Julie is in reality Vicky's mother and Burt is her brother by adoption. Vicky's father, Tom, tries to press Julie to leave town but she insists on staying close to her daughter. Jordan TV, Tuesday at 22:15.

Second Hearing

Robert Service

A half-hour selection of Robert Service's ballads and rhymes, including the famous The Shooting of Dan McGrew and the Cremation of Sam McGee--poems that have thrilled and chilled generations of readers and which made Robert Service one of the most popular poets of the centry. The readers are **Blain Fairman** and **Jennie Linden**. BBC, Tuesday at 11:45 rep Wednesday at 16:30.

25 Years of Rock

The years 1955-1979 mirrored in the most significant rock records of each year and set in perspective with broadcasts, newsreels and newspapers of the time: This week: the year 1976

1976: Tonight's the Night -- Bi-Centennial celebrations in the U.S. Israeli commandos at Entebbe, Uganda. In the news in Britain are James Hunt, the Sex Pistols and the Iron Lady. And as Joan Armatrading offers **Love and Affection**, the Eagles **Take it to the Limit**. BBC, Sunday at 20:30.

NANNY

WENDY CRAIG, one of television's best-known mums, gets an entirely new slant on life in her new series Nanny, looking after other people's children in the 1930's.

This week: Episode 8

A BIRDLESS CAGE
Barbara restores peace to the Quinn household but Adela's pregnancy ends in tragedy. However, Nanny is determined that the story of the two Cockney boys will have a happy ending.
Jordan TV Sunday at 21:10.

WENDY CRAIG as Barbara Gray

PLAY OF THE WEEK

Just What the Doctor Ordered!

Four plays with a distinctly "medical" theme, adapted for radio by Colin Davies, directed by Gordon House and performed by the same team of actors. This week's last play is:

The National Health

by Peter Nichols

Peter Nichols' funny, bittersweet comedy about Britain's National Health Service concludes BBC World Service's series on a medical theme. The play brilliantly juxtaposes real-life suffering in a hospital ward with a highly romantic televison soap-opera view of hospitals, where handsome doctors fall in love with beautiful nurses, and an orchestra plays passionate music in the background. "It caught me half in tears, half slain with laughter" wrote one critic, when Britain's National Theatre first performed the play in 1969.

This production stars Denys Hawthorne as Ash and Michael Cochrane as the effervescent everyman hospital porter Barnet. BBC, Saturday at 20:30 rep Sunday at 13:30.

The "medical" team, left to right: Cyril Shaps, Michael Cochrane, producer Gordon House, Peter, Tuddenham, Ronald Herdman, Denys Hawthorne, Jennifer Piercey and Richard Derrington.

The Star Puzzler

ACROSS

1 Fisherman's basket
6 Future oak
11 Lessen
16 Challenges
21 Gun
22 Actor-singer David —
23 Last
24 Pointless
25 Brunch
26 Overwhelm in a way
28 Units of power
30 Proclivity
32 Cooled lava
33 And: Lat.
34 Soul, in Paris
35 Footlike part
36 Golf cry
37 Siamese coin
38 Crony
40 Chic
42 Click beetle
43 Nods
44 The sweet-sop
45 River island
47 Waited on
49 Jumps
50 Fruit drink
51 Trade
54 Judge
55 Storage areas
56 Aromas
59 Sum up
60 Soup of a sort
62 Hermit
64 Twirl
65 "Never — Sunday"
66 Behold!
67 Everyone
69 Entices
70 Foray
71 RR depot
72 Unit of energy
74 Fido's foes
76 Seine
77 Linger
78 Mast
79 Feelings
82 Sea nymph
84 Supporting stake
85 Worthless leavings
86 Parts of a foot
88 Old Portuguese coins
89 Prevaricator
90 Arrives
92 Clandestine
94 Occurring every 30 years
98 War god
99 Quick twist
100 Chinese pagoda
102 Projecting teeth
103 Stalemate
104 Ethiopian title
105 Brought into existence
106 Quiet
108 Vacation place
109 Samarium symbol
110 MO's neighbor
111 Bakery purchase
112 Of the stars
114 Pigpen
116 Winter woe, for short
117 Take warning
119 Ursine animal
120 Employed
122 Weirder
124 Inquire
125 Desert dweller
126 Stick to
128 Timetable abbr.
129 Sprint
131 Bridge term
132 "— Day at a Time"
133 Put off
135 Weaken
138 High mountain
139 Highland garb
140 Household pet
141 Rear of vessel
142 Graduate deg.
143 NC's neighbor
144 Danish island
145 European blackbird
147 Dress protector
149 Vast age
150 European land
152 Brief
154 Arabian chieftain
156 King of birds
158 Amounts owed
159 Breaks suddenly
160 Separate
161 Heavenly being

DOWN

1 Crawl
2 Lasso
3 Newt
4 "— Cid"
5 Conducted
6 South American serpents
7 Cringed
8 Possess
9 CT's neighbor
10 Recent
11 Later
12 Small amounts
13 Reply: Abbr.
14 Bye
15 Joints
16 Eat
17 Cookout dropin
18 Sun god
19 Growing out
20 Chairs
27 Sheep
29 Footless
31 Bitter vetch
36 Dudes
37 Solar disk
39 Cooking fat
40 Walk
41 Loblolly
42 Degrade
43 Treat for Rover
44 Yemen port
46 Give — to him
48 Part of speech
49 Strikes
50 Sour
51 Bundles
52 Worship
53 Domains
55 Tart
56 Fireplace part
57 Sum
58 Trap
61 Toward shelter
63 Appearance
64 Declared
68 Lamp
70 Dried grapes
71 Enthusiasm
73 Little creatures
74 Suits
75 Inventory
77 Traps
78 Bridge
80 Three, in Toledo
81 Weight of India
83 Soak
84 Trans-gresses
87 Hunting dog
89 Envoy
90 Central American Indian
91 Pope's veil
92 Withered
93 Do a gumshoe's job
95 Headgear
96 Passageway
97 Nocturnal mammal
99 Funny story
101 Refer to
105 Yelp
106 Pierce
107 Whip
111 Ready money
112 Juncture
113 Oboe, for one
115 Time period
116 Evergreens
118 Insect
119 Unruly child
121 Visionary
123 Amtrak
125 Apportions
126 Poker stake
127 Attempt
129 Niven of Hollywood
130 Winged
131 Guinness title
132 Fertile spots
134 Common Latin abbr.
136 Soap plant
137 Jury list
139 Openers
140 Apex
144 In music, high
145 Money of yore
146 Meadow
147 Black or Red
148 New Zealand parrot
149 Urge on
151 Hebrew month
153 Printer's measure
155 Member of Parliament: Abbr.
157 Article

solution on page 22